THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1825. Vol. 3....No. 34.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

A Warehouse To Rent,

And immediate Possession given.

APPLY TO

Allen & Grant,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS *SUGAR,*

40 bbls. *MOLASSES,*

50 bales and small bags

COTTON,

100 Boxes *TIN PLATES,*
200 Kegs *JUNIATA NAILS,*
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 *GLASS,*
25 do. *BOTTLES,* assorted.
3000 barrels *SALT.*
20 do. *MACKAREL.*

Cap, Printing & Wrapping

PAPER,

A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

CASH FOR RAGS.

April 15, 1825—tf.

European, India and Domestic

GOODS.

A. WAY & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, at their store, in Market street, a large assortment of

Fresh Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Selected with care in New-York & Philadelphia, which they offer,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

At a small advance.

ALSO,—JUST RECEIVED,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,

One Bale Superior Scotch

INGRAIN CARPETING,

Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

WARRANTED

40 Sets Whittemore's Machine Cards, Comb Plate and Card Cleaners.

April 1, 1825.—3t.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND a constant of quality, equal if not superior to anything of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov 26—tf.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

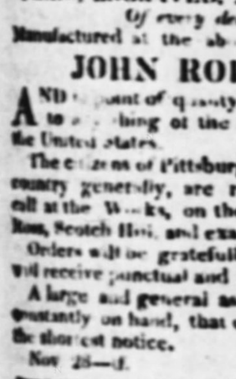
B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCES.

James Hughes Esq. John Hustard, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Evans & Johnston, Wm. Ball, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,



TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Potter's kettles, sad irons, Slater's patent sewing machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1824—tf

E. MERRITT,

DENTIST,

HAS Returned, and tenders his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Will attend to all operations in his profession at Mr. Denniston's Hotel, in Market street, or at the residence of applicants, if more agreeable.

April 1.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90]

PITTSBURGH

FLINT GLASS-WORKS.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION

Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO ON GROUND RENT,

TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.

Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf

Edward J & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf

PREMIUM SCYTHES.

Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,

FOR SALE BY

R. Lindell & Co.

Commission Merchants.

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

W. M. Axes		D. B. Axes	
Plough Irons		Plough Irons	
Trace Chains		Trace Chain	
Log Chains		Log Chains	
Hoes		Hoes	

—ALSO—

SHOT, Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.

Pittsburgh, March 25. 10

BOARDING.

JAMES M'CONKEY

Has now opened and intends keeping

A Private Boarding House,

ON Fourth street, one door west of Market, and adjoining Messrs Boggs & Wrenshall's store. The house is large, commodious, and in a central situation for business, either mercantile or professional, being but a short distance from the wharf, or public offices, where a number of gentlemen can be accommodated with

BOARDING & LODGING,

By the year, month, week, or day, as the case may be, on moderate terms. From many years' experience as an Inkeeper, in the city of Baltimore, Gettysburgh, &c. and a strict attention to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage, and begs leave to refer to Jas. Riddle, Esq. Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Rev. Mr. Rascom, Messrs. Charles Avery & Co. Samuel Kingston, Esq. and Mr. George Boggs, merchant, all of this city.

N. B. Wanted, a good house servant woman. One who can come well recomended as a cook, and can wash well, will receive liberal wages.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

TEAS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the following TEAS, imported by them from Canton, just received, and all of very *superior quality.*

30 chests Gunpowder Tea,
100 half chests do. do.
160 10 catty boxes do. do.
40 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes of 2lb. Canister Tea,
44 chests Imperial do.
115 half chests do. do.
150 10 catty boxes do. do.
50 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes 2 lb. Canister do.
400 chests Young Hyson do.
100 chests Hyson Skin do.

Simon Gratz & Brothers.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1825—[28—1mo]

Philadelphia, 8th December, 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No. 175, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets,* in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alex. M'Clurg,
John B. Trevor.

N. B The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec. 10, 1824—eotf.

REMOVAL.

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVING declined the Retail business, have removed to the house lately occupied by Alexander M'Donald, corner of Front and Market streets, where they are now opening a general assortment of

European, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER LOW BY THE PIECE.

Hereafter they will receive weekly supplies of the latest importations, and as one of the partners resides in Philadelphia, they flatter themselves that they will be supplied, at all times, with a good assortment, on the most reasonable terms. In addition to their stock of Dry Goods, they will at all times be supplied with

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small crates
Mousehole and other ANVILS,
VISES, Mill and Cross-cut SAWS,
A handsome assortment of INGRAIN CARPETING, and
Leghorn and Straw BONNETS,

For which they will receive in payment,

Ginseng, Feathers, Beeswax, Flax and Tow Linen, &c. &c.

☞It is absolutely necessary that the business of the Retail establishment be immediately settled. Those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as all outstanding debts, after the 1st of May, will be collected with rigor, without respect to persons.

April 8—7teo.

To be Rented,

That very large and commodious BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,

April 1—3mo. *Wood Street.*

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,

In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield, IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and conveinent to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.

April 15, 1825—3m.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets,* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10,1824—eoly.

Lake Erie Steam Boat,

SUPERIOR,

J. SHERMAN, JR. MASTER.

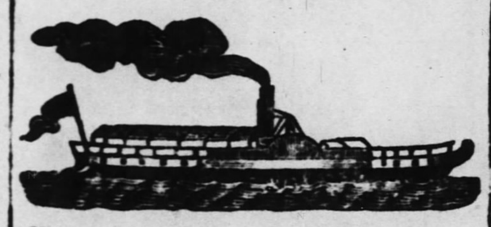
WILL leave Buffalo, for Detroit, on the 20th instant, and her trips will be continued between those places regularly, during the season, leaving each respectively on the following days, to wit:—

From Buffalo at 9 A.M	*From Detroit at 4 P. M.*
April 20, 29,	April 25,
May 7, 16, 25,	May 3, 11, 20, 30,
June 4, 13, 21, 29,	June 8, 17, 25,
July 8, 16, 25,	July 4, 12, 20, 29,
Aug. 2, 10, 19, 27,	Aug. 6, 15, 23, 31,
Sept. 5, 14, 23,	Sept. 9, 19, 27,
Oct. 1, 10, 19, 28,	Oct. 5, 14, 24,
Nov.	Nov. 1

Passengers will be received at Erie, Grand River, Cleaveland, and Sandusky, as usual. The engine having been put in complete order, it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the regular sailing of the Boat.—The price of passage has also been reduced, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Buffalo, April 12, 1825.—[M.6.3t]

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The Steam Boat Phœnix,

BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.
Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t.]

WOOL,

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase a quantity of

Common and half-blood Wool,

well washed on the sheep's back, for which they will pay one half cash, the other half in goods of their own manufacture. They have on hand, at the Fleece-Dale Woollen Manufactory, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Steubenville Road,

BROAD CLOTHS,

Blue, black, and mixed Cassinetts,

Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Andw. & John Murphy.

May 6, 1825—3t.

FURS, &C.

Beaver, Muskrat, Rackoon,

AND

BEAR SKINS,

FOR SALE BY

R. Lindell & Co.

May 6, 1825—3t.

DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED

The Practice of Medicine,

In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

John Patterson,
Late Clerk to Commissioners.

Moon township, May 6, 1825.

Monongahela Bridge.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, Treasurer, and Clerk of the company for erection of a Bridge across the River Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the toll-house, on Monday, the 6th of June, to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

May 6—3°

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

THE PITTSBURGH

Manufacturing Association

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale

322 Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,

SHUTTLES & REEDS,

Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.

OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.

CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

May 13, 1825. tf.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

May 3d, 1825.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent, for the last six months. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

May 13—3t.

LIGHT AND FASHIONABLE

SUMMER WEAR.

A large assortment of fashionable

Crape, Silk, Linen, Worsted, & Cotton

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising all recent varieties, will be found at

HARRIS & STOCKTON'S STORE,

AMONG which are—An elegant assortment of dress, lining, and bonnet Silks; Crapes, Crape Robes and Shawls; black, white, silk, and bobbinet Shawls, Veils & Fancy Handkerchiefs; a splendid assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS. Also—200 pieces well-assorted British Calicoes, Chintzes, and Ginghams; 50 do. do. Baltimore Calicoes; Men's and Women's Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; Shoes; fine fresh Tea, Coffee and Sugar, &c.

May 13—3t.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *James Fortune & Co* Saddle-Tree Manufacturers, was dissolved on the first day of May, by mutual consent. Those who have claims against the said firm, will please to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted are requested to call and pay their accounts to James Fortune, who is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.

James Fortune,
Luke Fortune.

The Business in future will be carried on by WALTER FORTUNE & SONS, in Fourth St. between Wood and Smithfield Sts. opposite Mr. Joseph Oliver's Bellows Manufactory.

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo.

THOSE having claims against the estate of Walter Fortune, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted will call and pay their dues.

Walter Fortune.

May 13. 3t.

Reception of La Fayette.

For sale by Harris & Stockton,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

La Fayette, Military, Masonic and Fancy

GOODS,

AMONG which are—La Fayette BADGES, Waist-Ribbons and Gloves; elegant gilt coat and vest Buttons, with La Fayette's bust; La Fayette Plates, Tumblers, and Cups and Saucers; Swords, Epaulets, Gold and Silver Laces, Gilt and Plated Buttons; all kinds of Plumes, Cords, Sashes, and Military trimmings; National or Revolutionary Cockades, &c. &c. With a variety of other Goods, suitable for Volunteer Companies, Military Officers, &c. &c.

May 13—3t.

NOTICE

BY virtue of a trust created and in me vested, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, *on Saturday, the 25th day of June next,* at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain body or parcel of

LAND,

in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, on Nine Mile Run, lately in the occupation of Col. Dunning M'Nair, containing 865 acres, more or less, being the same premises which the said Dunning M'Nair, by deed dated 23d December, 1797, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c. in and for the county of Allegheny, in book G. pages 387 and 388, in pursuance of previous articles of agreement dated 11th March, 1797, granted and conveyed in mortgage to the President and Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company. The terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.—Any person desirous of examining into the title and condition of the property, can have an opportunity of doing so upon application to the subscriber.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1825.—3t.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1825. Vol. 3....No. 34.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

A Warehouse To Rent,

And immediate Possession given.

APPLY TO
Allen & Grant,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR,

40 bbls. ***MOLASSES,***

50 bales and small bags
COTTON,
100 Boxes ***TIN PLATES,***
200 Kegs ***JUNIATA NAILS,***
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 ***GLASS,***
25 do. ***BOTTLES,*** assorted.
3000 barrels ***SALT***
20 do. ***MACKAREL.***
Cap, Printing & Wrapping PAPER,
A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

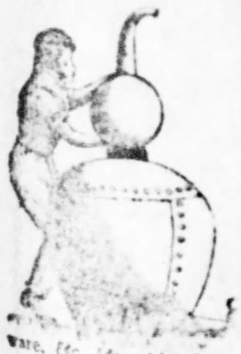
CASH FOR RAGS.
April 15, 1825—tf.

European, India and Domestic
GOODS.
A. WAY & CO.
ARE now receiving and opening, at their store, in Market street, a large assortment of
Fresh Spring and Summer DRY GOODS,
Selected with care in New-York & Philadelphia, which they offer,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At a small advance.
ALSO,—JUST RECEIVED,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,
One Bale Superior Scotch
INGRAIN CARPETING,
Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
BOLTING CLOTHS,
WARRANTED
40 Sets Whittemore's Machine Cards, Comb Plate and Card Cleaners.
April 1, 1825.—8t.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,
AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to anything of the kind manufactured in the United States.
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch Hill, and examine the Glass.
Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention.
A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov 28—tf.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCES.
James Hughes Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden Cincinnati.
Kent & M'Kee, Wheeling.
Moses Riddle & Son, Ewington & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, H. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,



TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufacturing of Copper and Tin ware, &c, at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Still, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent Stills, Porter's kettles, sale pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.
Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1824.—tf

E. MERRITT,
DENTIST,
HAS Returned, and tenders his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Will attend to all operations in his profession at Mr. Denniston's Hotel, in Market street, or at the residence of applicants, if more agreeable.
April 1.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90]

PITTSBURGH
FLINT GLASS-WORKS.
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,
LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.
Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses
In Fourth near Market street.
Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.
A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.
Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets
ALSO ON GROUND RENT.
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.
Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to
H. Holdship.
February 18—tf

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf

PREMIUM SCYTHES.
Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants.
WHO HAVE ON HAND,

W. M. Axes	D. B. Axes
Plough Irons	Plough Irons
Trace Chains	Trace Chain
Log Chains	Log Chains
Hoes	Hoes

—ALSO—
SHOT, Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.
Pittsburgh, March 25. 10

BOARDING.
JAMES M'CONKEY
Has now opened and intends keeping
A Private Boarding House.
ON Fourth street, one door west of Market, and adjoining Messrs Boggs & Wrenshall's store. The house is large, commodious, and in a central situation for business, either mercantile or professional, being but a short distance from the wharf, or public offices, where a number of gentlemen can be accommodated with
BOARDING & LODGING,
By the year, month, week, or day, as the case may be, on moderate terms From many years' experience as an Inkeeper, in the city of Baltimore, Gettysburgh, &c. and a strict attention to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage, and begs leave to refer to Jas. Riddle, Esq Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Rev. Mr. Bascom, Messrs. Charles Avery & Co. Samuel Kingston, Esq. and Mr. George Boggs, merchant, all of this city.
N. B. Wanted, a good house servant woman. One who can come well recomended as a cook, and can wash *well*, will receive liberal wages.
Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

TEAS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the following TEAS, imported by them from Canton, just received, and all of very *superior quality*

30 chests Gunpowder Tea,
100 half chests do. do.
160 10 catty boxes do. do.
40 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes of 2lb. Canister Tea,
44 chests Imperial do.
115 half chests do. do.
150 10 catty boxes do. do.
50 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes 2 lb. Canister do.
400 chests Young Hyson do.
100 chests Hyson Skin do.
Simon Gratz & Brothers.
Philadelphia, April 21, 1825—[28—1mo]

Philadelphia, 8th December, 1824.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of
M'CLURG & TREVOR,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No 175, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets,* in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a general assortment of
Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods
which they will sell on the most moderate terms
Alex. M'Clurg,
ohn B. Trevor.
N. B The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line
Dec. 10, 1824—eotf.

REMOVAL.
M'CLURG & KING,
HAVING declined the Retail business, have removed to the house lately occupied by Alexander M'Donald, corner of Front and Market streets, where they are now opening a general assortment of
European, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
WHICH THEY OFFER LOW BY THE PIECE.
Hereafter they will receive weekly supplies of the latest importations, and as one of the partners resides in Philadelphia, they flatter themselves that they will be supplied, at all times, with a good assortment, on the most reasonable terms. In addition to their stock of Dry Goods, they will at all times be supplied with
QUEENSWARE, assorted in small crates
Mousehole and other ANVILS,
VISES, Mill and Cross-cut SAWS,
A handsome assortment of INGRAIN CARPETING, and
Leghorn and Straw BONNETS,
For which they will receive in payment,
Ginseng, Feathers, Beeswax, Flax and Tow Linen, &c. &c.
☞It is absolutely necessary that the business of the Retail establishment be immediately settled. Those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as all outstanding debts, after the 1st of May, will be collected with rigor, without respect to persons.
April 8—7teo.

To be Rented,
That very large and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's
Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to
Chas. L. Volz,
April 1—3mo. *Wood Street.*

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,
In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,
IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and convenient to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.
April 15, 1825—3m.

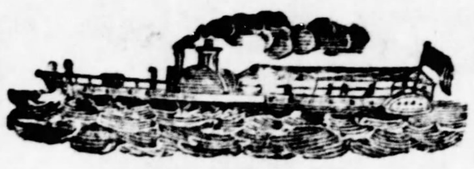
Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

DYING AND SCOURING.
J. BYRNE
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."
☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets,* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.
December 10,1824—eoly.

Lake Erie Steam Boat,



SUPERIOR,
J. SHERMAN, JR. MASTER,
WILL leave Buffalo, for Detroit, on the 20th instant, and her trips will be continued between those places regularly, during the season, leaving each respectively on the following days, to wit:—

From Buffalo at 9 A.M	*From Detroit at 4 P. M.*
April 20, 29,	April 25,
May 7, 16, 25,	May 3, 11, 20, 30,
June 4, 13, 21, 29,	June 8, 17, 25,
July 8, 16, 25,	July 4, 12, 20, 29,
Aug. 2, 10, 19, 27,	Aug. 6, 15, 23, 31,
Sept. 5, 14, 23,	Sept. 9, 19, 27,
Oct. 1, 10, 19, 28,	Oct. 5, 14, 24,
Nov.	Nov. 1

Passengers will be received at Erie, Grand River, Cleaveland, and Sandusky, as usual. The engine having been put in complete order, it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the regular sailing of the Boat.—The price of passage has also been reduced, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.
Buffalo, April 12, 1825.—[M.6.3t]

FOR ST. LOUIS,

The Steam Boat Phœnix,
BECKWITH, MASTER,
HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.
Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.
Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.
Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t.]

WOOL.
THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase a quantity of
Common and half-blood Wool,
well washed on the sheep's back, for which they will pay one half cash, the other half in goods of their own manufacture. They have on hand, at the Fleece-Dale Woollen Manufactory, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Steubenville Road,
BROAD CLOTHS,
Blue, black, and mixed Cassinetts,
Flannels, Blankets, &c.
Andw. & John Murphy.
May 6, 1825—3t.

FURS, &C.
Beaver, Muskrat, Rackoon,
AND
BEAR SKINS,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
May 6, 1825—3t.

DOCTOR SPEER,
HAS COMMENCED
The Practice of Medicine,
In the City of Pittsburgh,
AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
March 18, 1825.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of
County Commissioner,
at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
John Patterson,
Late Clerk to Commissioners.
Moon township, May 6, 1825.

Monongahela Bridge.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, Treasurer, and Clerk of the company for erection of a Bridge across the River Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the toll-house, on Monday, the 6th of June, to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.
John Thaw,
May 6—3* Treasurer.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf.

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association
Have received on consignment, and offer for sale
322 Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,
SHUTTLES & REEDS,
Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.
OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.
CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
May 13, 1825. tf.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
May 3d, 1825.
THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent, for the last six months. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst.
Alex. Johnston, Jr.
May 13—3t.

LIGHT AND FASHIONABLE
SUMMER WEAR.
A large assortment of fashionable
Crape, Silk, Linen, Worsted, & Cotton
SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising all recent varieties, will be found at
HARRIS & STOCKTON'S STORE,
AMONG which are—An elegant assortment of dress, lining, and bonnet Silks, Crapes, Crape Robes and Shawls; black, white, silk, and bobbinet Shawls, Veils & Fancy Handkerchiefs; a splendid assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS. Also—200 pieces well-assorted British Calicoes, Chintzes, and Ginghams; 50 do. do. Baltimore Calicoes; Men's and Women's Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; Shoes; fine fresh Tea, Coffee and Sugar, &c.
May 13—3t.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *James Fortune & Co* Saddle-Tree Manufacturers, was dissolved on the first day of May, by mutual consent. Those who have claims against the said firm, will please to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted are requested to call and pay their accounts to James Fortune, who is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.
James Fortune,
Luke Fortune.

The Business in future will be carried on by WALTER FORTUNE & SONS, in Fourth St. between Wood and Smithfield Sts. opposite Mr. Joseph Oliver's Bellows Manufactory.

Walter Fortune & Sons,
SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,
RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of
SADDLE-TREES,
and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.
May 13—6mo.

Reception of La Fayette.
For sale by Harris & Stockton,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
La Fayette, Military, Masonic and Fancy
GOODS,
AMONG which are—La Fayette BADGES, Waist Ribbons and Gloves; elegant gilt coat and vest Buttons, with La Fayette's bust; La Fayette Plates, Tumblers, and Cups and Saucers; Swords, Epaulets, Gold and Silver Laces, Gilt and Plated Buttons; all kinds of Plumes, Cords, Sashes, and Military trimmings; National or Revolutionary Cockades, &c. &c. With a variety of other Goods, suitable for Volunteer Companies, Military Officers, &c. &c.
May 13—3t.

NOTICE.

THOSE having claims against the estate of Walter Fortune, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted will call and pay their dues.
Walter Fortune.
May 13. 3t.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a trust created and in me vested, I will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, *on Saturday, the 25th day of June next,* at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain body or parcel of
LAND,
in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, on Nine Mile Run, lately in the occupation of Col. Dunning M'Nair, containing 865 acres, more or less, being the same premises which the said Dunning M'Nair, by deed dated 23d December, 1797, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c. in and for the county of Allegheny, in book G. pages 387 and 388, in pursuance of previous articles of agreement dated 11th March, 1797, granted and conveyed in mortgage to the President and Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company. The terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.—Any person desirous of examining into the title and condition of the property, can have an opportunity of doing so upon application to the subscriber.
Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Pittsburgh, May 13, 1825.—3t.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1825.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

An adjourned meeting will be held, on Saturday next, the 21st May, at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, at seven o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing delegates, to represent *this* section of the state, in convention, at Harrisburgh. And, at the same time and place, the committee appointed to prepare resolutions suitable to the importance of the subject, will make report.

Committee:—Mathew B. Lowrie, Wm. Wilkins, Wm. Eichbaum, John Darragh, James Correy, Henry Baldwin, Jos. Patterson, Esquires.

WM. WILKINS, *Chairman.*

Attest—

CHAS. H. ISRAELL, *Sec'y.*

TROOP ORDERS.

In discharge of the honorable duties assigned to them by the committee of arrangement for the reception of Gen. La Fayette, the *Pittsburgh Light Dragoons* will hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, completely armed and equipped, and provided with three days' rations, for the purpose of meeting and escorting to the city its illustrious visiter.

MAG. M. MURRAY, Capt.

May 18, 1825.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BUTTER.

The want of economy in the agricultural pursuits of the people of western Pennsylvania, becomes apparent, when contrasted with the frugality and industry of our neighbors in Ohio. Although the soil and natural productions of this part of the state, say Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Armstrong, Warren, and Erie counties, are nearly similar to those of the adjoining counties in Ohio, yet the quantity and value of the produce exported is very different. The quantity of pot and pearl ashes, black and scorched salts, received from the Western Reserve, yearly, in this place, amounts to a very considerable sum, and is of the greatest importance to our glass manufacturers. This item, saved from the destruction of timber in clearing new lands, to the amount of 15 or 16000 dollars per annum, from three or four counties in Ohio, is almost entirely overlooked, neglected, and lost, in the counties of Pennsylvania above-named.

The manufacture of Cheese, which forms another very considerable item from Ohio, is either neglected or not understood.

In the western part of Pennsylvania, which is chiefly settled by emigrants from Ireland, the art of making Butter, and of raising Flax, and making Linen, is more familiar, and more generally pursued, than the making of cheese or pearl ashes.

The defective manner of making and preparing butter for market, occasions a great loss, and prevents this article from becoming a valuable source of wealth, affording the means of a sure remittance in payment of foreign goods.

As the habits of a people cannot readily be changed, and it is not easily demonstrated, whether butter or cheese afford the most valuable returns, it becomes highly necessary that every attention should be paid to the best method of making butter, and putting it up for exportation, so as to command the highest price in our seaports. At present the butter taken in at the country stores, and brought to Pittsburgh, is usually in such bad order, that it will not sell for much more than half its value if properly made and packed, and, as it will not bear inspection, cannot be exported.

The following directions, although very imperfect, may not be unacceptable to our worthy farmers who have a stock of cattle, and may tend to excite farther inquiry on the subject.

It is evidently of much importance, that the cows should be always milked as near the dairy as possible, to prevent the necessity of carrying and cooling the milk before it be put into the dishes.

In frosty weather the milk should be strained immediately, and a small quantity of boiling water mixed with it. Those who have not an opportunity of churning every day, should shift the cream daily, into clean pans, in order to keep it cool; but they should regularly churn twice a week in hot weather, and this in the morning, before sunrise, taking care to fix the churn in a free draught of air. Nor should this vessel be exposed to a fire, so near as to heat the wood in cold seasons; as by this means the butter will acquire a strong rancidity. The milk should be forced out of the cavities of the butter with a flat wooden ladle, and this should be dexterously performed, with as little working of the butter as possible; for if it be too much beaten and turned it will become tough and gluey, which greatly debases its quality. To beat it up by the hand, is an indelicate and injurious practice. It is also very detrimental to pour cold water on the butter. If the heat should be so great as to render it too soft to receive the impression of the mould, it may be put into small vessels, allowed to swim in a trough of cold water.

After the butter has been beaten and cleared from the milk, it is ready for being salted. The vessels intended for this purpose, being well seasoned, and perfectly clean, should be rubbed in the whole inside with common salt, and a little melted butter poured into the cavity between the bottom and sides; thus prepared, they are fit to receive the butter.

Some hints respecting the best method of preserving and putting up common butter, usually received in stores, will be the subject of another communication.

I.

To the Hon. Wm. Wilkins Esq. Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and now in Session, this memorial of the Grand Jury, unanimously adopted, respectfully represents.

THAT, as the Grand Inquest for the Western District of Pennsylvania, we deem it a duty devolving upon us, in addressing you as the organ of the court, to draw the attention of the general government, to the existing necessity for a suitable building being provided for your accommodation. We, Sir, do not make the appeal from the circumstance, that any complaint has ever been made, or any reluctance manifested by the citizens of this county, to afford every facility in their power, to the transaction of business in this court. You, Sir, know the contrary to be the fact. It is perfectly within your knowledge that in several instances, our county and city courts have adjourned their sittings to the Jury room for this purpose: and the previlege we this day enjoy, is owing to the liberality, and friendly disposition of the Hon. Judge Shaler and his associates, who have withdrawn, and are now holding a session of the county court in the upper room of this house. We rejoce, Sir, to observe a spirit of accommodation, and reciprocal acts of courtesy, between our national and state authorities, and from the disposition and feelings manifested by the citizens of this county, we have no reason to anticipate, that disaffection or caprice, will ever disturb this harmony, or interrupt your proceedings in this city. But, we believe Sir, it would better comport with the dignity of the United States, that this court, constituted by authority, and executing the laws of the nation, should be provided with suitable accomodations for the discharge of those important duties, without being liable to the possibility of interruption that here exists. We are of opinion, that in no part of the union could such a building be provided at less expense than here; and the necessity for such, is evident, from the unavoidable interference which must necessarily occur, where so many different courts hold their session in the same house. We therefore Sir, respectfully request, that the members of Congress from this Western District, be furnished with a copy of this representation,—that they lay our views before the next Congress of the United States, and that they use all honorable means in their power to procure the adoption of such measures as will remedy this inconvenience

We are, Sir, with sentiments of high consideration respectfully your Obt. Servants.

Signed for and on behalf of the Grand Jury

MATHEW B. LOWRIE, *Foreman*

May term 1825

MR. INGHAM'S ADDRESS

To the People of the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Wayne, and Pike.—[Concluded.]

The discussion on the commitment of Mr. Clay's appeal lasted till late in the day. I have already noticed the efforts of Mr. Clay and his friends upon Mr. Kremer during that day. Mr Clay says Mr. Kremer tendered an atonement to Mr. Brent, which he was ready to make in his place the next day. If so, why did Mr. Webster, a zealous, personal and political friend of Mr. Clay, go to Mr. Kremer's lodgings that same night; seek and obtain a private interview with him; say to him that he had just written a letter to a friend, in which he had spoken of him as an ardent, honest and faithful representative; expressing a *sincere regard* for him, and an anxious wish for the amicable adjustment of his difference with Mr. Clay; suggesting that some slight explanation would be satisfactory, and put an end to the investigation? Why did another friend of Mr. Clay propose to Mr. Kremer, only to say, that he did not intend the letter for publication, and that *he* would move a reconsideration of the vote to appoint the committee? Some of these flattering attentions were no doubt intended to discover the nature of his evidence, as I understood their inquiries were often directed in that way. Never was a more zealous, unremitting, and persevering effort made, by men more deeply skilled and thoroughly versed in the art of controlling the operation of the human mind, than was practised for twenty-four hours by Mr. Clay and his friends in this case; and never was there a more complete abortion in such an undertaking. Mr. Clay and all his host of agents and managers were foiled upon all points thus far.

In the meantime public attention was awakened to an inquiry that was most portentous and appalling to the projected combination. Their newly raised fabric was trembling in every joint, but they were forced to proceed. Chagrin, mortification and disappointment sat on every brow. To go on was desperation, but to turn back was death. They therefore proceeded; the committee was balloted for; many members refused to vote, and the *caucus committee*, with one exception, was carried. Mr Clay says they were all his political opponents. I had not supposed him capable of such bold disingenuousness. Six out of seven of them *voted for his application* for a committee, and more than one was zealously devoted to him personally. There is no reason, however, for complaint against the committee.

Whatever the motives might have been in the selection, they are not censurable for any of their proceedings. Mr. Kremer denied their jurisdiction, on grounds that I believe cannot be shaken. The only pretence set up against the course he took is, that he at first admitted the jurisdiction. This *sole* pretence contains, however, severe censure of Mr. Clay's conduct, as he brought the question before the house, when no such pretence existed to justify him; for Mr Kremer had then made no admission.

It is a well settled point, that an acknowledgment of jurisdiction gives no power to a court, and a party has a perfect right to avail himself of this plea in any stage of the proceedings. Suppose one member had complained to the house that another had charged him with cheating at cards, and the latter, confident of the truth of the case, had agreed to have a committee appointed to investigate the facts, that the house might punish the offender. The complainant might allege in the case, as in this, that if guilty of the fact, he was unworthy of holding his seat: Would the house for these reasons acquire a constitutional jurisdiction in such case? Certainly not. Still less could it be done for publishing a letter, whatever it might contain, for this is a privilege specially granted to the people, beyond the force of law, enacted by the whole legislative power of the nation.

I approved of Mr. Kremer pleading to the jurisdiction of the committee. He determined to do so exclusively on the ground that the proceeding might form a dangerous example for future abuse of power, in restraining the exercise of sacred and inviolable rights. A conclusive answer to all that Mr. Clay has said against this plea, *is*, that the committee, composed, as he says, of some of the most "eminent members of the body," admitted it, by not attempting to exercise jurisdiction after the plea was made. Mr. Kremer was anxious to exhibit his evidence, a considerable part of which he knew he could not obtain voluntarily; but he had reason to suspect an intention to confine the investigation to charges not contained in his letter, as the house had already refused to confine the committee to its words. To have acquitted Mr. Clay, after examining Mr. Kremer, would have been by implication to convict *him*, although he might have been able to prove every assertion he had made. Mr. Kremer's determination avoided the establishment of a dangerous precedent, and also the new snare which he had just cause to believe was by some intended for him. He therefore chose to lay the case before the public, which he promised to do *forthwith*.

The promise was made about two days before the presidential election, and Mr. Clay, whose mind appears to be in a frame to see a ghost behind every bush, says, "this publication, though delayed until the 26th of the same month, was designedly made at Washington on that early day to affect his nomination for secretary of state before the senate;" which is exhibited as one of his proofs of a conspiracy. If it be so, the council of conspirators must have known on the 7th of Feb. when the pledge to publish was given, two days before the election, that a conspiracy existed, by which Mr. *Adams was to be elected, and Mr. Clay nominated secretary of state, on the fourth of March following.* Mr. Clay must either abandon his faith in the ghost, or admit the fact which it is thus made to foreknow: He may choose either horn of the dilemma.

I have thus gone through the narrative of such incidents as seemed to be demanded by the charges against me, that you may judge on which side there is the strongest evidence of a conspiracy. It is impossible for any one to believe, that Mr. Kremer is not the author of the letter, of the twenty-fifth January, to the Columbian Observer. I do not believe that Mr. Clay has ever entertained, or can entertain, a doubt of it. Nor do I believe that Mr. Kremer ever denied it to Mr. Crowninshield: the latter of course must have misunderstood him. But if he be not the sole author of that letter, or if he has denied it in the manner represented by Mr. Crowninshield, I agree that he disgraces the character of a representative of the people, and deserves all the odium that Mr. Clay would heap upon him; but even such facts would neither prove a conspiracy, nor exculpate Mr. Clay before the American people. He labored night and day to transfer all the votes he could to Mr. Adams: these were mostly given against the known wishes of constituents.—For this hazardous and anti-republican operation, Mr. CLAY *has received the office of secretary of State.* None will pretend that he would have received that office if Mr. Adams had been elected without his aid. It is then a *consideration* for his interest then exerted, which is a complete verification of the whole charge contained in the letter.

The question for consideration is the truth of the allegations, not the name of the author, or the consistency of his character. Still more frivolous is that part of Mr. Clay's defence, grounded on the authorship of the subsequent communication. Persons of more experience and practice in public affairs, much less critically situated, have found it necessary to employ counsel learned in the law to aid them, and the discovery seems first to have been made by Mr. Clay, that by such a step a cause was weakened or that it was a crime for one individual to give counsel to another without a fee. It cannot be of the slightest importance to the public who wrote the papers. The allusion to their authorship, in order to weaken their force, resembles too much a professional trick to help out a bad case, to have been expected from a statesman. A cause must be weak, indeed, when such a man could bring his mind to such a subterfuge. It might be expected that he would feel astonishment, as well as deep mortification and chagrin, at his total failure in all points.—Hence he conjures up, in his disturbed brain, the idea of a conspiracy, mistaking the spontaneous effusions of unconcerted public opinion, "from Boston to Charleston," for evidences of "systematic attack" by a band of conspirators. He seems to wonder that the whole people cannot feel for him as his interested friends do, and as he feels for himself. He cannot realise the influence of public virtue and political morality in the decision of such a question.

Mr Clay speaks of Mr Kremer's address with an affected contempt, "made up of assertion without proof, inference without premises, and of careless, jocose and quizzing conversations of some of his friends, *to which he was no party.*"—It is not a little remarkable that *such* a paper should have drawn forth such zealous efforts to prove some inconsistency of conduct in Mr. Kremer, such a variety of newspaper articles from all the parasitical papers in the union; such an elaborate reply from Mr. Clay's friend [Mr. F. Jackson] made under his own eye, and lastly so labored a defence of eight closely printed columns from Mr Clay himself, seven-eighths of which relate exclusively to the matter set forth in that paper. It is not my purpose to step into this controversy beyond the bounds into which I have been forced, or it would be most easy to shew, that notwithstanding all the labor, it has not yet been answered in a single point, and that in the attempt to do it, Mr. Clay has exposed other weak points in his conduct not there noticed; one of which, lying within the range of remark I have prescribed to myself, deserves a passing observation

Mr. Clay, in order to raise a presumption that his determination to support Mr Adams was not influenced by expectation of the office he now holds, alleges that he communicated his intention to different persons in Ohio and Kentucky before he came to Washington, and that he wrote to Mr Hammond, in Ohio, his "almost insuperable objection to the election of Mr. Crawford," yet he acknowledges that after he reached Washington and became an elector, "he deliberately examined" and "weighed all the facts before him." or in other words, balanced the considerations that might be involved. This balancing attitude remained "during the month of December and the greater part of January," while he observed, as was ascribed to him in one of the letters he complained of, "a mysteriour air," "a portentous silence," and was enjoying his "posthumous honors." But why this long balancing and uncertainty? Was it because the friends of Gen Jackson offered *nothing* but "sentiments of esteem and admiration," and those of Mr. Adams were particularly "*reserved?*" But when the public are informed that Mr. Clay balanced for a single moment, as to his course, after he arrived at Washington, they will scarcely give him credit for the determination expressed to Dr Drake and Mr Critenden before that time. It is clear that such an explanation makes his case much worse than Mr Kremer left it.

It will not be expected that in a special communication like this, I should notice all the exceptionable matter contained in Mr. Clay's address. The public have nothing to do with the question between him and his constituents, farther than as it may assist them to judge of his principles and motives, in his late movement from the Speaker's chair, to maintain the "*salutary precedents*" which have led the Secretary of State to the pesidency. With his attack upon the character of General Jackson, it would be presumption in me to interfere. The able and effective services of that illustrious patriot for more than 50 years, in the most elevated civil stations in the power of his state to give; his braving the hardships and perils of a most difficult and responsible war, when his country was in the extremest danger his repeated victories over her enemies, achieved by consummate skill and courage; his retirement, like Cincinnatus, to his plough, when war and danger ceased, and the imperishable renown with which he has adorned the American name, are themes on which every lisping infant delights to dwell. That such a patriot should be regarded as a mere "military cheiftain," from whom the republic should apprehend danger, is a suggestion too extravagant to deserve refutation.

But it is time that I should close this communication. I regret that circumstances have called for it. I would rather, if duty to myself and you had permitted, have covered the transactions here noticed with the veil of oblivion. If what I have said shall give pain to any person whom I have incidentally noticed, I can only regret it. I have forborne much, and withheld every thing that did not appear essential to my own justification. That I shall receive some new evidences of the temper and spirit of Mr. Clay and his friends, I cannot doubt; but as long as I hold a public trust, such considerations shall never deter me from endeavoring to do what appears to be my duty.

Accept, my fellow citizens, for the repeated evidences of your unremitted favor and confidence, my most sincere acknowledgments and be assured, that whether in public or private life, the remembrance of your regard will be cherished with the most affectionate gratitude.

I am, most respectfully, your fellow citizen,

SAMUEL D. INGHAM.

The annual exports of Butter from Ireland, are estimated at 700,000 casks, amounting to £3,000,000.

From the Baltimore American.

The negotiations between the French government and Hayti, an account of which has been published some time since, as well as its rupture, is thus ended:—President Boyer had despatched three Commissioners to form a commercial treaty on the indespensible basis of the independence of Hayti. The amount of indemnity furnished no immovable bar to the progress of the negotiation—the commerce of France was to be put on the most favorable footing; but on the question of independence, the French monarch had directed that he should reserve to himself the "extorior" sovereignty of the island, (or a right to establish garrisons there.)—The envoys of the Haytien republic, conceiving that this proposition was only intended to procrastinate and spin out the negotiation, demanded their passports and returned home.

The editor of the New-York Statesman thinks it not improbable that Spain may, in her present impotent state, cede the island of Cuba to some of the European powers; which supposition he conceives to be countenanced by the fact, that six thousand English troops have lately arrived at New-Providence, and that four English frigates are now in the port of Havana, apparently to watch the movements of the island. Certainly the movements of the island republics of South America who have determined on holding a Congress in October next to decide in relation Cuba, speak the language not of hypothesis, but of decision. The appearance of the English frigates, to say nothing on the subject of piracy, may be accounted for on the principle that there may be an understanding with the governments of the new republics and the English cabinet, that no European power shall interfere with the deliberations of a Congress consisting of delegates from powers whose independence has been by England so recently recognized.

If Mr. Huskisson's project for taking off the restrictions imposed on articles of foreign manufacture passes into a law, the commerce of the world will probably undergo as great a revolution as its politics. The character of the present day is that of novelty—there have been such wonderful revolutions that every thing about us participates in that character. The contemplated change of the English tariff is clearly founded on an entire conviction, that nothing will happen on the continent or elsewhere to disturb the harmony of Europe. This is the great pervading conviction. In aid of this assertion, we will further mention those mercantile speculations of which ministers complain. Companies formed to work gold mines in all parts of the world—to search for diamonds and precious stones—to light the capitals of Europe with gas—to, in short, seek every avenue where capital may be successfully employed. All these speculations assume as their basis the continuance of European peace. And yet, in the midst of such golden visions, the peace establishment of France supports an army of three hundred and fifty thousand men.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of April 30.

Catholic Emancipation.—The bill now before Parliament proposes to repeal so much of certain acts of Parliament as require, as a qalification for the exercise or enjoyment of any office, franchise, or civil right, a subscription to the declaration of a disbelief in the transubstantiation, and to the declaration that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, and the sacrifice of Mass, are superstitious and idolatrous. It proposes also, to repeal so much of the acts requiring the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, as to dispense with the oath of supremacy, which consists of a renunciation of the Pope's authority, and to require, instead of it, an oath containing a qualified renunciation. The new oath contains an engagement to maintain the Protestant succession to the crown, and declares to be unchristian and impious the position that it is lawful to murder or destroy persons under the pretence of their being heretics or infidels. It contains a renunciation and abjuration of the opinion, that princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or by any person whatsoever, and a declaration that the Pope has no temporal or civil jurisdiction or power within the realm. It contains a disclaimer and disavowal of any intention to subvert the present church establishment, for the purpose of substituting a Roman Catholic establishment in its stead, and an engagement not to exercise any privilege to which the person taking the oath may become entitled, to disturb the Protestant religion or Protestant government of the country. It contains, also a full protestation against any mental reservation, and against the power of the Pope to annul or dispense with the oath. Any person taking this oath is to be held capable of holding any office, franchise or right, as fully as if he had taken the oath of supremacy, except that it is not to affect any of the laws respecting the succession to the crown; and is not to enable any person to enjoy any office or dignity belonging to the Church of England and Ireland, or of Scotland, nor any office in any of the ecclesiastical courts, or courts of appeal from such courts, nor any office or place in any of the universities of the realm, or the colleges of Eaton, Westminster, or Winchester, or any school or college of ecclesiastical foundation, nor is it to give the right of presentation to any ecclesiastical benefice. The taking of this oath, also, is not to extend, to enable any person being a Roman Chatholic to hold the office of Lord high Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lord Commissioner of the great seal of Great Britain, or Ireland, or of Lord Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy, or other chief governor of Ireland.

The bill goes on to provide for the appointment of a board of commissioners, to consist of Roman Catholics in holy orders, and exercising Episcopal functions in Ireland, who shall have power to certify the appointment of all Roman Catholic bishops and deans, and also the superintendence of the intercourse between the Roman Catholics of Ireland and the See of Rome. As often as any British subject in Ireland shall receive any bull or dispensation from the See of Rome, or any person or body in foreign parts, acting under the authority of the said See, it is required to be communicated to the president of the board, and when inspected, if it contains nothing injurious to the tranquillity of the kingdom, it is to be returned, with an endorsement, that it has been duly inspected.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.

We are indebted to P. S. Duponceau, Esq. for a copy of the subjoined and very interesting letter from the American Consul at Algiers; a gentleman distinguished for his talents and liberal acquirements. *Nat. Gaz.*

ALGIERS, 4th March, 1825.

Dear Sir:—This country having suffered an awful visitation, I here send you for your information an extract from the Journal of this Consulate relative to it.

March 2.—This morning at half past nine, a very violent shock of earthquake was felt.—The movement was from east to west, laterally, quick and jarring, with a noise resembling that made by a number of wagons driving rapidly over paved ways. The atmosphere was perfectly serene, the wind strong from the interior, the thermometer at 58, and the barometer falling, though but very slightly affected. The first shock endured about 20 seconds; it was succeeded by two others, at distances of time of 10 and 20 minutes, but less violent.

March 3.—Reports were received last night by the Government, that the town of Belida had been destroyed by the earthquake of yesterday; that a mosque, two coffee houses, and five dwelling houses, are the only buildings standing in that town; and that almost the whole of its population has perished. The Aga, with a detachment of cavalry, left the city at three this morning, to ascertain the truth of the report, and relieve the sufferers. Belida is a town situated at the foot of the mountains on the southern verge of the beautiful plain of Metijah; it is reported to have contained 10,000 inhabitants, and it enjoyed a great degree of agricultural prosperity, it being only 28 miles distant from this city, which it supplied, with fruit and vegetables. During the day the news of the disaster at Belida is confirmed by successive reports. A caravan, with tents and every thing in the power of this city to furnish, has been despatched by the government for the relief of the sufferers. Several shocks of earthquake were felt during the day, and at 25 minutes past 9 in the evening, one very severe.

March 4.—The barometer was found, this morning, to have risen three lines during the last night, and the shocks of earthquake have ceased entirely. One of the principal sources of the prosperity of Belida was its numerous springs; abundance of water circulated freely through all its streets and extensive plantations. It is now reported, that about half an hour before this terrible catastrophe, all the water suddenly disappeared, and that now there is none to be found within the distance of half a league.—All subsequent reports lead to the belief that the first was not exaggerated.

I am, very respectfully, dear sir, your most obliged humble servant,

WM. SHALER.

P. S. I remarked, that during the period of earthquake above mentioned, the sea did not appear to be in the least affected, being as quiet as usual here during the same weather.

Belida, I think, is situated about south from Algiers.

The Bashaw, as a proof of his gratitude to Alla for not destroying this city also, set at liberty about 350 Kabyles who were detained here in chains, on account of political disputes with their tribe.—"A quelque chose malheur est bon."

Important discoveries in the quality of the Cocoa Nut.—A respectable lady, inhabitant of Cumana, who lately arrived in this city, has given the following information to the President of the Royal Patriotic Society of Cuba.

"A maid servant, through forgetfulness, left a marble mortar in a tub of cocoa nut juice, into which the oil of the said fruit had been extracted. After many days diligent search, it was found at the bottom of the tub, but, to their surprise, as soft as wax which had been heated at the fire, and the upper part nearly united. The softness which the marble had acquired, assisted in restoring it to its former natural shape, which it preserved, having obtained its usual hardness on being exposed to the air. The President of the Society thought this information worthy of the minutest attention, and consequently prepared the cocoa nut juice in the manner above stated, which he emptied into a glazed earthen vessel and placed therein a slab of marble, stained with ink, and otherwise much injured by spots, which in progress of time had destroyed the whiteness of marble. This was done on the 24th of Febuary, and on the 27th the slab was removed perfectly clean, the stains entirely effaced, and the whole bearing evident signs of the powerful action of the liquid. The success attendant on this first experiment induced the President of the Society to conceive the probability that the dissolvent quality of this liquid could be extended to metals; to ascertain this, he threw into the liquid a piece of silver (which from use had acquired the color of lead) one of copper that had become very black, the lock of a pistol covered with oxyd, and a pair of iron compasses in the same state. All these articles, at the expiration of 24 hours, were taken from the juice perfectly clean and restored to their former color, although without polish, which however, was soon given to them, by washing them in water into which powder of hartshorn had been dissolved, and when dry rubbing them with a brush. These experiments were exhibited by the President to many of the members of the Society and other persons whose curiosity had led them to witness the trial.

It must be observed, that on the tenth day after the immersion of the marble, it had not begun to exhibit that softness which was expected, from the veracity and good sense of the person who gave the first information, and was an eye witness of the results.

Cuba paper.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1825.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

An adjourned meeting will be held, on Saturday next, the 21st May, at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, at seven o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing delegates, to represent *this* section of the state, in convention, at Harrisburgh. And, at the same time and place, the committee appointed to prepare resolutions suitable to the importance of the subject, will make report.

Committee:—Mathew B. Lowrie, Wm. Wilkins, Wm. Eichbaum, John Darragh, James Correy, Henry Baldwin, Jos. Patterson, Esquires. WM. WILKINS, *Chairman.*

Attest—

CHAS. H. ISRAELL, *Sec'y.*

TROOP ORDERS.

In discharge of the honorable duties assigned to them by the committee of arrangement for the reception of Gen. La Fayette, the *Pittsburgh Light Dragoons* will hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, completely armed and equipped, and provided with three days' rations, for the purpose of meeting and escorting to the city its illustrious visiter.

MAG. M. MURRAY, Capt.

May 18, 1825.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BUTTER.

The want of economy in the agricultural pursuits of the people of western Pennsylvania, becomes apparent, when contrasted with the frugality and industry of our neighbors in Ohio. Although the soil and natural productions of this part of the state, say Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Armstrong, Warren, and Erie counties, are nearly similar to those of the adjoining counties in Ohio, yet the quantity and value of the produce exported is very different. The quantity of pot and pearl ashes, black and scorched salts, received from the Western Reserve, yearly, in this place, amounts to a very considerable sum, and is of the greatest importance to our glass manufacturers. This item, saved from the destruction of timber in clearing new lands, to the amount of 15 or 16000 dollars per annum, from three or four counties in Ohio, is almost entirely overlooked, neglected, and lost, in the counties of Pennsylvania above-named.

The manufacture of Cheese, which forms another very considerable item from Ohio, is either neglected or not understood.

In the western part of Pennsylvania, which is chiefly settled by emigrants from Ireland, the art of making Butter, and of raising Flax, and making Linen, is more familiar, and more generally pursued, than the making of cheese or pearl ashes.

The defective manner of making and preparing butter for market, occasions a great loss, and prevents this article from becoming a valuable source of wealth, affording the means of a sure remittance in payment of foreign goods.

As the habits of a people cannot readily be changed, and it is not easily demonstrated, whether butter or cheese afford the most valuable returns, it becomes highly necessary that every attention should be paid to the best method of making butter, and putting it up for exportation, so as to command the highest price in our seaports. At present the butter taken in at the country stores, and brought to Pittsburgh, is usually in such bad order, that it will not sell for much more than half its value if properly made and packed, and, as it will not bear inspection, cannot be exported.

The following directions, although very imperfect, may not be unacceptable to our worthy farmers who have a stock of cattle, and may tend to excite farther inquiry on the subject.

It is evidently of much importance, that the cows should be always milked as near the dairy as possible, to prevent the necessity of carrying and cooling the milk before it be put into the dishes.

In frosty weather the milk should be strained immediately, and a small quantity of boiling water mixed with it. Those who have not an opportunity of churning every day, should shift the cream daily, into clean pans, in order to keep it cool; but they should regularly churn twice a week in hot weather, and this in the morning, before sunrise, taking care to fix the churn in a free draught of air. Nor should this vessel be exposed to a fire, so near as to heat the wood in cold seasons; as by this means the butter will acquire a strong rancidity. The milk should be forced out of the cavities of the butter with a flat wooden ladle, and this should be dexterously performed, with as little working of the butter as possible; for if it be too much beaten and turned it will become tough and gluey, which greatly debases its quality. To beat it up by the hand, is an indelicate and injurious practice. It is also very detrimental to pour cold water on the butter. If the heat should be so great as to render it too soft to receive the impression of the mould, it may be put into small vessels, allowed to swim in a trough of cold water.

After the butter has been beaten and cleared from the milk, it is ready for being salted. The vessels intended for this purpose, being well seasoned, and perfectly clean, should be rubbed in the whole inside with common salt, and a little melted butter poured into the cavity between the bottom and sides; thus prepared, they are fit to receive the butter.

Some hints respecting the best method of preserving and putting up common butter, usually received in stores, will be the subject of another communication.

I.

To the Hon. Wm. Wilkins Esq. Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and now in Session, this memorial of the Grand Jury, unanimously adopted, respectfully represents.

THAT, as the Grand Inquest for the Western District of Pennsylvania, we deem it a duty devolving upon us, in addressing you as the organ of the court, to draw the attention of the general government, to the existing necessity for a suitable building being provided for your accommodation. We, Sir, do not make the appeal from the circumstance, that any complaint has ever been made, or any reluctance manifested by the citizens of this county, to afford every facility in their power, to the transaction of business in this court. You, Sir, know the contrary to be the fact. It is perfectly within your knowledge that in several instances, our county and city courts have adjourned their sittings to the Jury room for this purpose: and the previlege we this day enjoy, is owing to the liberality, and friendly disposition of the Hon. Judge Shaler and his associates, who have withdrawn, and are now holding a session of the county court in the upper room of this house. We rejoce, Sir, to observe a spirit of accommodation, and reciprocal acts of courtesy, between our national and state authorities, and from the disposition and feelings manifested by the citizens of this county, we have no reason to anticipate, that disaffection or caprice, will ever disturb this harmony, or interrupt your proceedings in this city. But, we believe Sir, it would better comport with the dignity of the United States, that this court, constituted by authority, and executing the laws of the nation, should be provided with suitable accomodations for the discharge of those important duties, without being liable to the possibility of interruption that here exists. We are of opinion, that in no part of the union could such a building be provided at less expense than here; and the necessity for such, is evident, from the unavoidable interference which must necessarily occur, where so many different courts hold their session in the same house. We therefore Sir, respectfully request, that the members of Congress from this Western District, be furnished with a copy of this representation,—that they lay our views before the next Congress of the United States, and that they use all honorable means in their power to procure the adoption of such measures as will remedy this inconvenience

We are, Sir, with sentiments of high consideration respectfully your Obt. Servants.

Signed for and on behalf of the Grand Jury

MATHEW B LOWRIE, *Foreman*

May term 1825

MR. INGHAM'S ADDRESS

To the People of the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Wayne, and Pike.—[Concluded.]

The discussion on the commitment of Mr. Clay's appeal lasted till late in the day. I have already noticed the efforts of Mr. Clay and his friends upon Mr. Kremer during that day. Mr. Clay says Mr. Kremer tendered an atonement to Mr. Brent, which he was ready to make in his place the next day. If so, why did Mr. Webster, a zealous, personal and political friend of Mr. Clay, go to Mr. Kremer's lodgings that same night; seek and obtain a private interview with him; say to him that he had just written a letter to a friend, in which he had spoken of him as an ardent, honest and faithful representative; expressing a *sincere regard* for him, and an anxious wish for the amicable adjustment of his difference with Mr. Clay; suggesting that some slight explanation would be satisfactory, and put an end to the investigation? Why did another friend of Mr. Clay propose to Mr. Kremer, only to say, that he did not intend the letter for publication, and that *he* would move a reconsideration of the vote to appoint the committee? Some of these flattering attentions were no doubt intended to discover the nature of his evidence, as I understood their inquiries were often directed in that way. Never was a more zealous, unremitting, and presevering effort made, by men more deeply skilled and thoroughly versed in the art of controlling the operation of the human mind, than was practised for twenty-four hours by Mr. Clay and his friends in this case; and never was there a more complete abortion in such an undertaking. Mr. Clay and all his host of agents and managers were foiled upon all points thus far.

In the meantime public attention was awakened to an inquiry that was most portentous and appalling to the projected combination. Their newly raised fabric was trembling in every joint, but they were forced to proceed. Chagrin, mortification and disappointment sat on every brow. To go on was desperation, but to turn back was death. They therefore proceeded; the committee was balloted for; many members refused to vote, and the *caucus committee*, with one exception, was carried. Mr. Clay says they were all his political opponents. I had not supposed him capable of such bold disingenuousness. Six out of seven of them *voted for his application* for a committee, and more than one was zealously devoted to him personally. There is no reason, however, for complaint against the committee.

Whatever the motives might have been in the selection, they are not censurable for any of their proceedings. Mr. Kremer denied their jurisdiction, on grounds that I believe cannot be shaken. The only pretence set up against the course he took is, that he at first admitted the jurisdiction. This *sole* pretence contains, however, severe censure of Mr. Clay's conduct, as he brought the question before the house, when no such pretence existed to justify him; for Mr. Kremer had then made no admission.

It is a well settled point, that an acknowledgment of jurisdiction gives no power to a court, and a party has a perfect right to avail himself of this plea in any stage of the proceedings. Suppose one member had complained to the house that another had charged him with cheating at cards, and the latter, confident of the truth of the case, had agreed to have a committee appointed to investigate the facts, that the house might punish the offender. The complainant might allege in the case, as in this, that if guilty of the fact, he was unworthy of holding his seat: Would the house for these reasons acquire a constitutional jurisdiction in such case? Certainly not. Still less could it be done for publishing a letter, whatever it might contain, for this is a privilege specially granted to the people, beyond the force of law, enacted by the whole legislative power of the nation.

I approved of Mr. Kremer pleading to the jurisdiction of the committee. He determined to do so exclusively on the ground that the proceeding might form a dangerous example for future abuse of power, in restraining the exercise of sacred and inviolable rights. A conclusive answer to all that Mr. Clay has said against this plea, is, that the committee, composed, as he says, of some of the most "eminent members of the body," admitted it, by not attempting to exercise jurisdiction after the plea was made. Mr. Kremer was anxious to exhibit his evidence, a considerable part of which he knew he could not obtain voluntarily; but he had reason to suspect an intention to confine the investigation to charges not contained in his letter, as the house had already refused to confine the committee to its words. To have acquitted Mr. Clay, after examining Mr. Kremer, would have been by implication to convict *him*, although he might have been able to prove every assertion he had made. Mr. Kremer's determination avoided the establishment of a dangerous precedent, and also the new snare which he had just cause to believe was by some intended for him. He therefore chose to lay the case before the public, which he promised to do *forthwith*.

The promise was made about two days before the presidential election, and Mr. Clay, whose mind appears to be in a frame to see a ghost behind every bush, says, "this publication, though delayed until the 26th of the same month, was designedly made at Washington on that early day to affect his nomination for secretary of state before the senate;" which is exhibited as one of his proofs of a conspiracy. If it be so, the council of conspirators must have known on the 7th of Feb. when the pledge to publish was given, two days before the election, that a conspiracy existed, by which Mr. *Adams was to be elected, and Mr. Clay nominated secretary of state, on the fourth of March following.* Mr. Clay must either abandon his faith in the ghost, or admit the fact which it is thus made to foreknow: He may choose either horn of the dilemma.

I have thus gone through the narrative of such incidents as seemed to be demanded by the charges against me, that you may judge on which side there is the strongest evidence of a conspiracy. It is impossible for any one to believe, that Mr. Kremer is not the author of the letter, of the twenty-fifth January, to the Columbian Observer. I do not believe that Mr. Clay has ever entertained, or can entertain, a doubt of it. Nor do I believe that Mr. Kremer ever denied it to Mr. Crowninshield: the latter of course must have misunderstood him. But if he be not the sole author of that letter, or if he has denied it in the manner represented by Mr. Crowninshield, I agree that he disgraces the character of a representative of the people, and deserves all the odium that Mr. Clay would heap upon him; but even such facts would neither prove a conspiracy, nor exculpate Mr. Clay before the American people. He labored night and day to transfer all the votes he could to Mr. Adams: these were mostly given against the known wishes of constituents.—For this hazardous and anti-republican operation, Mr. CLAY *has received the office of secretary of State.* None will pretend that he would have received that office if Mr. Adams had been elected without his aid. It is then a *consideration* for his interest then exerted, which is a complete verification of the whole charge contained in the letter.

The question for consideration is the truth of the allegations, not the name of the author, or the consistency of his character. Still more frivolous is that part of Mr. Clay's defence, grounded on the authorship of the subsequent communication. Persons of more experience and practice in public affairs, much less critically situated, have found it necessary to employ counsel learned in the law to aid them, and the discovery seems first to have been made by Mr. Clay, that by such a step a cause was weakened or that it was a crime for one individual to give counsel to another without a fee. It cannot be of the slightest importance to the public who wrote the papers. The allusion to their authorship, in order to weaken their force, resembles too much a professional trick to help out a bad case, to have been expected from a statesman. A cause must be weak, indeed, when such a man could bring his mind to such a subterfuge. It might be expected that he would feel astonishment, as well as deep mortification and chagrin, at his total failure in all points.—Hence he conjures up, in his disturbed brain, the idea of a conspiracy, mistaking the spontaneous effusions of unconcerted public opinion, "from Boston to Charleston," for evidences of "systematic attack" by a band of conspirators. He seems to wonder that the whole people cannot feel for him as his interested friends do, and as he feels for himself. He cannot realise the influence of public virtue and political morality in the decision of such a question.

Mr. Clay speaks of Mr. Kremer's address with an affected contempt, "made up of assertion without proof, inference without premises, and of careless, jocose and quizzing conversations of some of his friends, *to which he was no party.*"—It is not a little remarkable that *such* a paper should have drawn forth such zealous efforts to prove some inconsistency of conduct in Mr. Kremer, such a variety of newspaper articles from all the parasitical papers in the union; such an elaborate reply from Mr. Clay's friend [Mr. F. Jhuson] made under his own eye, and lastly so labored a defence of eight closely printed columns from Mr Clay himself, seven-eighths of which relate exclusively to the matter set forth in that paper. It is not my purpose to step into this controversy beyond the bounds into which I have been forced, or it would be most easy to shew, that notwithstanding all the labor, it has not yet been answered in a single point, and that in the attempt to do it, Mr. Clay has exposed other weak points in his conduct not there noticed; one of which, lying within the range of remark I have prescribed to myself, deserves a passing observation

Mr. Clay, in order to raise a presumption that his determination to support Mr Adams was not influenced by expectation of the office he now holds, alleges that he communicated his intention to different persons in Ohio and Kentucky before he came to Washington, and that he wrote to Mr Hammond, in Ohio, his "almost insuperable objection to the election of Mr. Crawford," yet he acknowledges that after he reached Washington and became an elector, "he deliberately examined" and "weighed all the facts before him." or in other words, balanced the considerations that might be involved. This balancing attitude remained "during the month of December and the greater part of January," while he observed, as was ascribed to him in one of the letters he complained of, "a mysterious air," "a portentous silence," and was enjoying his "posthumous honors." But why this long balancing and uncertainty? Was it because the friends of Gen Jackson offered *nothing* but "sentiments of esteem and admiration," and those of Mr. Adams were particularly "*reserved?*" But when the public are informed that Mr. Clay balanced for a single moment, as to his course, after he arrived at Washington, they will scarcely give him credit for the determination expressed to Dr Drake and Mr Critenden before that time. It is clear that such an explanation makes his case much worse than Mr Kremer left it.

It will not be expected that in a special communication like this, I should notice all the exceptionable matter contained in Mr. Clay's address The public have nothing to do with the question between him and his constituents, further than as it may assist them to judge of his principles and motives, in his late movement from the Speaker's chair, to maintain the "*salutary precedents*" which have led the Secretary of State to the pesidency. With his attack upon the character of General Jackson, it would be presumption in me to interfere. The able and effective services of that illustrious patriot for more than 50 years, in the most elevated civil stations in the power of his state to give; his braving the hardships and perils of a most difficult and responsible war, when his country was in the extremest danger his repeated victories over her enemies, achieved by consummate skill and courage; his retirement, like Cincinnatus, to his plough, when war and danger ceased, and the imperishable renown with which he has adorned the American name, are themes on which every lisping infant delights to dwell. That such a patriot should be regarded as a mere "military cheiftain," from whom the republic should apprehend danger, is a suggestion too extravagant to deserve refutation.

But it is time that I should close this communication. I regret that circumstances have called for it. I would rather, if duty to myself and you had permitted, have covered the transactions here noticed with the veil of oblivion. If what I have said shall give pain to any person whom I have incidentally noticed, I can only regret it. I have forborne much, and withheld every thing that did not appear essential to my own justification. That I shall receive some new evidences of the temper and spirit of Mr. Clay and his friends, I cannot doubt, but as long as I hold a public trust, such considerations shall never deter me from endeavoring to do what appears to be my duty.

Accept, my fellow citizens, for the repeated evidences of your unremitted favor and confidence, my most sincere acknowledgments and be assured, that whether in public or private life, the remembrance of your regard will be cherished with the most affectionate gratitude.

I am, most respectfully, your fellow citizen,

SAMUEL D. INGHAM,

The annual exports of Butter from Ireland, are estimated at 700,000 casks, amounting to £3,000,000.

From the Baltimore American.

The negotiations between the French government and Hayti, an account of which has been published some time since, as well as its rupture, is thus ended:—President Boyer had despatched three Commissioners to form a commercial treaty on the indespensible basis of the independence of Hayti. The amount of indemnity furnished no immovable bar to the progress of the negotiation—the commerce of France was to be put on the most favorable footing; but on the question of independence, the French monarch had directed that he should reserve to himself the "extorior" sovereignty of the island, (or a right to establish garrisons there.)—The envoys of the Haytien republic, conceiving that this proposition was only intended to procrastinate and spin out the negotiation, demanded their passports and returned home.

The editor of the New-York Statesman thinks it not improbable that Spain may, in her present impotent state, cede the island of Cuba to some of the European powers; which supposition he conceives to be countenanced by the fact, that six thousand English troops have lately arrived at New-Providence, and that four English frigates are now in the port of Havana, apparently to watch the movements of the island. Certainly the movements of the island republics of South America who have determined on holding a Congress in October next to decide in relation Cuba, speak the language not of hypothesis, but of decision. The appearance of the English frigates, to say nothing on the subject of piracy, may be accounted for on the principle that there may be an understanding with the governments of the new republics and the English cabinet, that no European power shall interfere with the deliberations of a Congress consisting of delegates from powers whose independence has been by England so recently recognized.

If Mr. Huskisson's project for taking off the restrictions imposed on articles of foreign manufacture passes into a law, the commerce of the world will probably undergo as great a revolution as its politics. The character of the present day is that of novelty—there have been such wonderful revolutions that every thing about us participates in that character. The contemplated change of the English tariff is clearly founded on an entire conviction, that nothing will happen on the continent or elsewhere to disturb the harmony of Europe. This is the great pervading conviction. In aid of this assertion, we will further mention those mercantile speculations of which ministers complain. Companies formed to work gold mines in all parts of the world—to search for diamonds and precious stones—to light the capitals of Europe with gas—to, in short, seek every avenue where capital may be successfully employed. All these speculations assume as their basis the continuance of European peace. And yet, in the midst of such golden visions, the peace establishment of France supports an army of three hundred and fifty thousand men.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of April 30.

Catholic Emancipation.—The bill now before Parliament proposes to repeal so much of certain acts of Parliament as require, as a qalification for the exercise or enjoyment of any office, franchise, or civil right, a subscription to the declaration of a disbelief in the transubstantiation, and to the declaration that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, and the sacrifice of Mass, are superstitious and idolatrous. It proposes also, to repeal so much of the acts requiring the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, as to dispense with the oath of supremacy, which consists of a renunciation of the Pope's authority, and to require, instead of it, an oath containing a qualified renunciation. The new oath contains an engagement to maintain the Protestant succession to the crown, and declares to be unchristian and impious the position that it is lawful to murder or destroy persons under the pretence of their being heretics or infidels. It contains a renunciation and abjuration of the opinion, that princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or by any person whatsoever, and a declaration that the Pope has no temporal or civil jurisdiction or power within the realm. It contains a disclaimer and disavowal of any intention to subvert the present church establishment, for the purpose of substituting a Roman Catholic establishment in its stead, and an engagement not to exercise any privilege to which the person taking the oath may become entitled, to disturb the Protestant religion or Protestant government of the country. It contains, also a full protestation against any mental reservation, and against the power of the Pope to annul or dispense with the oath. Any person taking this oath is to be held capable of holding any office, franchise or right, as fully as if he had taken the oath of supremacy, except that it is not to affect any of the laws respecting the succession to the crown; and is not to enable any person to enjoy any office or dignity belonging to the Church of England and Ireland, or of Scotland, nor any office in any of the ecclesiastical courts, or courts of appeal from such courts, nor any office or place in any of the universities of the realm, or the colleges of Eaton, Westminster, or Winchester, or any school or college of ecclesiastical foundation, nor is it to give the right of presentation to any ecclesiastical benefice. The taking of this oath, also, is not to extend, to enable any person being a Roman Catholic to hold the office of Lord high Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lord Commissioner of the great seal of Great Britain, or Ireland, or of Lord Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy, or other chief governor of Ireland.

The bill goes on to provide for the appointment of a board of commissioners, to consist of Roman Catholics in holy orders, and exercising Episcopal functions in Ireland, who shall have power to certify the appointment of all Roman Catholic bishops and deans, and also the superintendence of the intercourse between the Roman Catholics of Ireland and the See of Rome? As often as any British subject in Ireland shall receive any bull or dispensation from the See of Rome, or any person or body in foreign parts, acting under the authority of the said See, it is required to be communicated to the president of the board, and when inspected, if it contains nothing injurious to the tranquillity of the kingdom, it is to be returned, with an endorsement, that it has been duly inspected.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.

We are indebted to P. S. Duponceau, Esq. for a copy of the subjoined and very interesting letter from the American Consul at Algiers; a gentleman distinguished for his talents and liberal acquirements.

Nat. Gaz.

ALGIERS, 4th March, 1825.

Dear Sir:—This country having suffered an awful visitation, I here send you for your information an extract from the Journal of this Consulate relative to it.

March 2.—This morning at half past nine, a very violent shock of earthquake was felt.—The movement was from east to west, laterally, quick and jarring, with a noise resembling that made by a number of wagons driving rapidly over paved ways. The atmosphere was perfectly serene, the wind strong from the interior, the thermometer at 58, and the barometer falling, though but very slightly affected. The first shock endured about 20 seconds; it was succeeded by two others, at distances of time of 10 and 20 minutes, but less violent.

March 3.—Reports were received last night by the Government, that the town of Belida had been destroyed by the earthquake of yesterday; that a mosque, two coffee houses, and five dwelling houses, are the only buildings standing in that town; and that almost the whole of its population has perished. The Aga, with a detachment of cavalry, left the city at three this morning, to ascertain the truth of the report, and relieve the sufferers. Belida is a town situated at the foot of the mountains on the southern verge of the beautiful plain of Metijah; it is reported to have contained 10,000 inhabitants, and it enjoyed a great degree of agricultural prosperity, it being only 28 miles distant from this city, which it supplied, with fruit and vegetables. During the day the news of the disaster at Belida is confirmed by successive reports. A caravan, with tents and every thing in the power of this city to furnish, has been despatched by the government for the relief of the sufferers. Several shocks of earthquake were felt during the day, and at 25 minutes past 9 in the evening, one very severe.

March 4.—The barometer was found, this morning, to have risen three lines during the last night, and the shocks of earthquake have ceased entirely. One of the principal sources of the prosperity of Belida was its numerous springs; abundance of water circulated freely through all its streets and extensive plantations. It is now reported, that about half an hour before this terrible catastrophe, all the water suddenly disappeared, and that now there is none to be found within the distance of half a league.—All subsequent reports lead to the belief that the first was not exaggerated.

I am, very respectfully, dear sir, your most obliged humble servant,

WM. SHALER.

P. S. I remarked, that during the period of earthquake above mentioned, the sea did not appear to be in the least affected, being as quiet as usual here during the same weather.

Belida, I think, is situated about south from Algiers.

The Bashaw, as a proof of his gratitude to Alla for not destroying this city also, set at liberty about 350 Kabyles who were detained here in chains, on account of political disputes with their tribe.—"A quelque chose malheur est bon."

Important discoveries in the quality of the Cocoa Nut.—A respectable lady, inhabitant of Cumana, who lately arrived in this city, has given the following information to the President of the Royal Patriotic Society of Cuba.

"A maid servant, through forgetfulness, left a marble mortar in a tub of cocoa nut juice, into which the oil of the said fruit had been extracted. After many days diligent search, it was found at the bottom of the tub, but, to their surprise, as soft as wax which had been heated at the fire, and the upper part nearly united. The softness which the marble had acquired, assisted in restoring it to its former natural shape, which it preserved, having obtained its usual hardness on being exposed to the air. The President of the Society thought this information worthy of the minutest attention, and consequently prepared the cocoa nut juice in the manner above stated, which he emptied into a glazed earthen vessel and placed therein a slab of marble, stained with ink, and otherwise much injured by spots, which in progress of time had destroyed the whiteness of marble. This was done on the 24th of Febuary, and on the 27th the slab was removed perfectly clean, the stains entirely effaced, and the whole bearing evident signs of the powerful action of the liquid. The success attendant on this first experiment induced the President of the Society to conceive the probability that the dissolvent quality of this liquid could be extended to metals; to ascertain this, he threw into the liquid a piece of silver (which from use had acquired the color of lead) one of copper that had become very black, the lock of a pistol covered with oxyd, and a pair of iron compasses in the same state. All these articles, at the expiration of 24 hours, were taken from the juice perfectly clean and restored to their former color, although without polish, which however, was soon given to them, by washing them in water into which powder of hartshorn had been dissolved, and when dry rubbing them with a brush. These experiments were exhibited by the President to many of the members of the Society and other persons whose curiosity had led them to witness the trial.

It must be observed, that on the tenth day after the immersion of the marble, it had not begun to exhibit that softness which was expected, from the veracity and good sense of the person who gave the first information, and was an eye witness of the results.

Cuba paper.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1825.

FLOUR continues to command six dollars per barrel at Philadelphia, and will not probably be sold for less before harvest. It had declined in price at Gibraltar, in consequence of a suspension of the order for its admission into Cadiz. This suspension is said to have been effected through the intrigues of the French, who, under pretence of supplying their army in Spain have commenced a system of smuggling and intrigue, to exclude all other nations from the market.

Internal Improvements. It will be observed that the city and county of Philadelphia have appointed their ablest men to represent them in the Harrisburgh Canal Convention. In this they have acted wisely, and imposed on the other counties a kind of necessity to follow their example. The subject to be deliberated on is of vast importance to the state at large, and ought not to be entrusted to an incompetent or partial representation.

The citizens of Crawford county have chosen J. B. Wallace, Esq. to represent them in the Canal Convention. A delegate is to be chosen in Butler to-morrow.

Ohio Canal—The Ohio Board of Canal Commissioners met at *Wooster* on the 5th inst. and decided on locating the line of the Canal on the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga routes; of course the northern termination of the canal will be at Cleveland. Water cement, and stone of an excellent quality, are found in different places along the canal route, and will afford great facilities in its construction. The commissioners expect to commence operations, at several points, during the present summer. That part of the line commencing at Portage summit, and extending northwardly towards the Lake, will be the first prepared for contract, and will probably be ready for letting as early as the 6th of June.

LA FAYETTE.

AT a meeting of the Marshals, appointed by the general committee of arrangements, to superintend the civic procession in honor of the "Nation's Guest," held at Ramsay's Hotel, on the evening of Tuesday, the 17th inst. CHARLES H. ISRAELL, Esq. was elected Chief Marshal.

The Chairman and Secretary were directed to invite the citizens generally to class themselves, and join the procession, at such time and place as may hereafter be designated.

The several Societies and Trades will fix upon their own time and place of meeting, and march, under the direction of officers chosen by themselves, to the place of general rendezvous, where the Marshals of the day will take the direction of the whole.

CHARLES H. ISRAELL, Ch'm.

JOHN M'KEE, Sec'y.

☞An adjourned meeting will be held at Ramsay's Hotel *This Evening*, at 7 o'clock, when the order of the civic procession will be determined, and the badges, scarfs, and batons delivered to the Marshals.

Friday, May 20, 1825.

LA FAYETTE.

AT an adjourned meeting of the YOUNG MEN of the city of Pittsburgh, held at Col. Ramsay's Hotel, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, JOHN W. ANDERSON, Chairman, and GEORGE JACKSON, Secretary, the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That those under the age of sixteen years cannot be permitted to join with the procession of Young Men, and that those above that age who attend, wear a blue badge, such as was adopted at the last meeting.

Resolved, That the marshals appointed by the Young Men, should it be necessary, have the privilege of increasing their number, provided they do not exceed seven.

Resolved, That John D. Baird, Alex. Semple, A. Appegate, W. H. Lowrie, and H. Childs, be added to the committee of arrangement.

Resolved, That Edward D. Gazzam, J. R. Lambdin, B. C. Stockton, Richd. B. Barker, and J. W. Anderson, be a committee on behalf of the Young Men of this city, to wait on Gen. La Fayette, and to express to him the joy and gratitude with which they hail the arrival of their country's early and generous benefactor.

Resolved, That in appointing marshals the Young Men have no intention to interfere with the arrangements made by the city marshals, but they consider that each association has the right to appoint its own officers, and to march under their command, subject, however, to the orders of the city marshals.

JOHN W. ANDERSON, Chm.

GEO. JACKSON, Sec'y.

PUBLIC DINNER

In honor of General La Fayette.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity are informed, that agreeably to the arrangements made by the General Committee appointed to superintend the reception of General La Fayette, a public dinner will be given at Ramsay's Hotel, on the day succeeding that of his arrival in this city. A subscription paper is left at Ramsay's, where those who intend to participate in the entertainment, are requested to call and subscribe their names. Tickets of admission can be had on application to Mr. Ramsay or either of the Managers. The General is expected to arrive here, from Mr. Gallatin's, on the morning of the 24th or 25 inst.

James S. Stevenson,	Wm. Robinson, Jr.
Wm. M'Candless,	Anthony Beelen,
E. Pentland,	John M'Donald,
	MANAGERS.

May 18, 1825.

LA FAYETTE BALL.

The Ball in honor of General La Fayette will be given on the evening of his arrival in this city, at RAMSAY'S HOTEL. Tickets of admission can be had on application to either of the managers.

Henry Baldwin,	Wm. Eichbaum, Jr.
Alex. Johnston, Jr.	J. S. Riddle,
S. Pettigrew,	T. B. Dallas,
W. D. Duncan,	Thos. Copeland,
J. Ross, Jr.	O. C. Page,
	MANAGERS.

Cast Steel, of a very superior quality, and at a lower price than it has heretofore been sold at, is now manufactured in New-York. Thus we go on, step by step, up the 'ladder of independence;' and almost daily happens that some new branch of business is started, or others extended, for the useful employment of the people. What thanks are due to Messrs. Clay, Baldwin, Trod, and others, for the perseverance and power with which they maintained the 'American system.' *Niles.*

Anchors.—The navy commissioners are advertising that they will receive proposals for a large quantity of Anchors, to be made out of the best *American* iron, and delivered at the different navy yards.—Two of them are to weigh 10,000 lbs. three, 8,933, six, 8,000, several 6,700, and 6,400, and the rest, from 5,500 to 200 pounds.

Three brothers, of the name of Thayer, have been sentenced to death, at Buffalo, N. Y. for the murder of a man called John Love; and from the circumstances of the case, as they came out on the trial, it is not at all probable that they will be pardoned. A like condemnation of three brothers, never, perhaps, before took place in the United States.

A Tree, called the 'Charter Oak,' is standing in the city of Hartford, Conn. It is supposed not to be less than four hundred years old—it is twenty-eight feet in circumference near the ground, and at the height of seven feet, it is seventeen feet in circumference. The height of the tree, as near as can be ascertained, is about seventy feet; some of its branches extend nearly forty feet. This tree would not be regarded as a very small one, even in—England.

Ibid.

MAYOR'S COURT.

At the Session of the Mayor's Court, held last week, came up for trial the case of the commonwealth against E. Patchell, John M'Farland, Jonathan M'Curdy, George Cochran, John Murphy, and Robert M'Farland, charged with *riot*, in burning the effigy of Henry Clay, in February last. The case occupied the court for two days. The jury retired on Thursday evening, and remained out until Friday noon, when being sent for by the court, they declared their inability to agree upon a verdict, several of them complained of indisposition, and one actually fainted in the box. The jurors were therefore discharged, and the defendants' recognizance taken to appear at the next term. "We understand," says the Statesman, "that a large majority of the jury were for convicting the defendants." The Mercury says, "We understand that on retiring to their room, the jury at once agreed to acquit Murphy, Cochran, and Robert M'Farland; but as to the guilt of the other defendants there was much difference of opinion."

John Andoe, James Haffy, J. A. Armstrong, Charles Weidner, and John M'Farland, were tried for being engaged in the *riot* at the Circus in November last. The three first named were convicted.—Andoe and Haffy were sentenced to pay 20 dollars each, and costs of prosecution, Armstrong to pay 10 dollars and costs.

Jonathan M'Curdy was tried for assault and battery on James Mackey, a constable, while in the discharge of his duty in arresting an individual on a capias. M'Curdy was found guilty.

From the Mercury.

John Kane was convicted of a violent assault and battery on his wife. Kane appears to be a troublesome fellow, for he has been before the court frequently heretofore on similar charges. He was convicted, promised to behave better for the future, and received a very lenient sentence. Mr. Kingston appeared for the prisoner, and in the course of the trial contended, that the law would justify a man in flogging his wife, provided the chastisement was not unmerciful. His honor, the recorder, however, denied this to be law, and repeated the expression of Chief Justice Tilghman, "any man who would lay his finger on a woman, otherwise than in kindness, was worse than a coward."

Several singular modes of suicide have been lately noticed in the papers. The most singular we have heard of, is that of a man named Brown, in Massachusetts, who killed himself by forcing his own leg down his throat! It was a wooden leg.

CANAL CONVENTION.

Philadelphia town meeting.—At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held in pursuance of public notice, in the county court house, on Friday afternoon the 9th of May, 1825, the report of the committee of twenty-four, which had been presented by John Sergeant, Esq. at the previous meeting on the 3d inst. being under consideration a motion was made by Caleb Newbold, jr. Esq. to postpone the same for the purpose of introducing a substitute—Which motion was negatived and the original report adopted as follows:

REPORT.—The committee appointed by the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, at a meeting held on the 20th day of January last, to consider the propriety of memorialising the legislature to adopt measures for opening a communication between the eastern and western waters through the state of Pennsylvania, have agreed to make the following report in part:

Having been authorized and required by their appointment, among other things, to take such measures as may seem best calculated to obtain a general expression of the sense of Pennsylvania, on the subject of opening a communication through the state, between the eastern and western waters, the committee have felt it their duty to propose some plan for collecting and expressing that sense in the most authentic and impressive manner. Of the hearty concurrence of the government, they entertain no doubt. The act which has lately been passed, sufficiently indicates the disposition of the legislature. And indeed, it could not be otherwise, for such a disposition is only in accordance with the general wishes and expectation.

But in an undertaking of great magnitude, involving high responsibility, it is not unusual, and it is altogether fit and in the spirit of our institutions, that the hands of the government should be strengthened, and its exertions stimulated and encouraged by the assurance of public support, while at the same time the public mind may be enlightened, and more energetically directed by a free interchange of opinion and information among our fellow citizens.

The subject before us has a peculiar claim to this sort of consideration and aid. It concerns us all in our interest, and still more in our feelings for the prosperity and character of Pennsylvania, which is no less the duty than the pleasure of every good citizen to advance. It is a subject, too, upon which as we are all cordially agreed in desiring the result, we may be assured of the exercise of a fair and impartial judgment about the means to be employed for its achievement, undisturbed by any discordant or extraneous views.—And we might add, if it were not almost too obvious to remark, that it is a subject in relation to which there is much valuable knowledge, in different parts of the commonwealth, well worthy to be collected and eminently calculated to invigorate the proposed enterprise.

The committee have therefore come to the conclusion, that the best measure they can propose is to invite their fellow-citizens in every part of the state, to appoint delegates to assemble in convention at some suitable time and place, for the purpose of considering this important subject, of freely communicating their opinions and wishes, and suggesting such things as may seem to them expedient for promoting the common object.

With these views, the committee, without entering further into the details than is indispensably necessary for the initiatory arrangement, recommend for adoption the following plan:

1. That the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the other counties in the state, be requested to appoint, at such time and place, and in such a manner as may be most agreeable to them respectively, such a number of delegates as they may deem proper to meet in convention for the purpose above stated.

2. That the convention assemble at Harrisburgh, on the first Thursday of August next.

And to carry this plan into effect, the committee submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the plan above stated be adopted, by this meeting, and earnestly recommended to our fellow-citizens in the several counties of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That this meeting now proceed to appoint six delegates from the city of Philadelphia, and seven from the county of Philadelphia, to a convention to be held at Harrisburgh, on the first Thursday in August next, for the purpose, and with the objects herein before stated.

Resolved, That our fellow-citizens in the several counties of the state be requested to appoint delegates to the convention as soon as they conveniently can.

Whereupon the meeting proceeded to nominate delegates in conformity to the second resolution: and the nominations being closed, on motion it was resolved that the list of the nominations should be referred to a committee of seven, to be named by the chairman, to select from it the requisite number of delegates. The chairman accordingly named as members of the committee,—Cadwalader Evans, Wm. Duncan, Josiah Randall, George Vaux, Charles S. Coxe, Paul Beck jr. and Peter Hertzog—who having withdrawn returned after some time with the following list of delegates, whose nomination was severally confirmed by vote of the meeting viz:

For the City.	*For the County.*
John Sergeant,	Jacob Holgate,
William J. Duane,	Daniel Groves,
Charles J. Ingersoll,	Alex'r. M'Caraher,
Mathew Carey,	George W. Riter,
William Lehman,	Samuel Breck,
Manuel Eyre.	James Ronaldson,
	Samuel Humphreys,

On motion of Josiah Randall, esq.

Resolved, That the delegates from the city and county respectively be empowered to fill any vacancies which may occur in their several delegations.

[Resolutions were also offered, approving of the measures of the last legislature in relation to internal improvements, and of the choice of commissioners made by the governor—recommending the establishment of a board of public works—tendering the thanks of the meeting to the committee of twenty-four—and to the chairman and secretary—and directing the proceedings to be published.—*Harrisb. Chron.*]

Extract.—"The *first* steam boat that moved upon the waters of this country, hung out its banner in the port of Philadelphia; the *first* turnpike that disturbed the virgin soil of America, the great road from this city to Lancaster, was the work of Philadelphia; the *first* canal projected and begun in the Union, that of the Union Canal Company, for connecting the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna, was the result of the enterprise of Philadelphia."

Canal digging by Steam.—"There is building at the Woollen Manufactory in this city, a machine for excavating canals, to be propelled by steam, the invention of our ingenious townsman, Mr. Daniel French, engineer. It is calculated to do the work of five hundred men, the engine being a twenty horse power. Should it prove of the utility promised by a model now at the manufactory, it will immensely facilitate the operations at the Falls of the Ohio."

Cincinnati Crisis.

The following gentlemen are named as having recently been appointed Directors of the United States Branch Bank at Cincinnati, Ohio—Dr. Stevenson, of Pittsburgh, John Keating, Samuel Patterson, C. W. Gazzam, Charles Macalester, Jr. Wm. L. Jaudon, and M. P. Cassilly.

On Tuesday last, the bridge across the middle fork of Ten Mile Creek, near Amity, in this county, gave way in the centre, and fell from the abutments into the stream below. Mr. William Patterson, who lives near the place, was crossing the bridge at the moment with a team of four horses and a loaded wagon, all of which went headlong down together, a distance of about 14 feet or more. With the assistance of the neighbors, Mr. Patterson, his team and wagon were soon extricated, and what is very remarkable, were all saved, as our informant says, from the slightest injury. This bridge was about 60 feet between the abutments, was erected at the expense of the county a little more than five years ago, and cost about 400 dollars. *Washington Examiner.*

Hail Storm.—On Tuesday evening last, the inhabitants of this borough, and a strip of country East and West of this, were visited with a considerabe storm of wind, rain and hail. In Washington there were, perhaps, 1,500 lights of glass broke with the hail; in the neighborhood several mill dams were swept away, and many cornfields severely washed, carrying off the the seed, on hill sides. *Wash. Repor.*

American Mahogany.—A tree, the growth of which is spontaneous in Florida, is said to answer all the purposes of mahogany for cabinet work. It is equally beautiful, and receives as high a polish. This, if true, curtails a valuable and expensive article of importation, and may yet become one of export in our own commercial catalogue.

An article from St. Petersburgh, March 1st, speaks of Mr. Canning's mission, as being connected in the public estimation at least, with the affairs of the Greeks. An impenetrable veil however, is thrown over the negotiations pending. The emperor directs every thing himself, and confides nothing to any minister excepting Count Nesselrode, who is at the head of the foreign department. It is the general opinion in that capital that if Greece is to form in future a part of the European system as an independent power, the Emperor in concert with his Allies, will not consent to this independence of the Greeks, except on their recognizing a Prince given by the Allied Powers, and under a constitution framed by themselves: but then it is affirmed that the English Cabinet is of a different opinion.

A dessert spoonful of mustard, (as prepared in the easter for use,) mixed in a tumbler of warm water, acts as an immediate emetic, and is a sure antidote to the effects of poison taken into the stomach.

Married,

On Thursday, the 12th instant, by the Rev. R. Patterson, Mr. *John Kerr*, to Miss *Sarah Anne Taylor*, all of Allegheny county.

Died,

At Brownsville, Pa. on the 17th inst. Mrs. HANNAH IRISH, wife of Wm. B. Irish, Esq. lately of this city. Those only who knew her worth, can rightly estimate her loss.

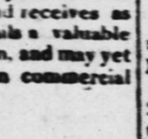
Steam Boat News.

DEPARTED,

May 15. S. B. *Belvidere*, for Louisville.
16. S. B. *Courier*, do.

Was Taken Up,

ON the 6th inst. swimming the river opposite Pittsburgh, at Jones's Ferry,



A Chesnut Sorrel MARE, with a yoke on her neck. She is very old; about fifteen hands high; shod before; a natural trotter; has a white mark on her neck, supposed to be made by wearing a yoke. The owner may have her, by proving property and paying charges.

Nath. Plummer.

St. Clair township, May 20, 1825—3t.

SHERIFFALTY.

I offer myself a candidate for the office of

Sheriff of Allegheny county,

AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens.

William Caven.

Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

DRAWING

OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Sixteenth Class—New Series.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Sixteenth Class, New Series, do hereby certify, that the following numbers were this day drawn, viz:

46, 23, 10, 22, 40, 16, 24, 48,

And that the said Numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say No. 46 was the first that was drawn; No. 23 was the second; No. 10 was the third; No. 22, was the fourth, No. 40 was the fith; No. 16 was the sixth; No. 24 was the seventh, and No. 48 was the eighth and last.

Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia, this eleventh day of May, one Thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT,
JOHN READ.

Attest,—JOHN ROBERTS, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel, for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Sixteenth Class, New Series, with the order in which they were drawn:—And the Managers have the honor to announce to the public, the following as the result:

The tickets which drew the 36 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers,

Combination.	*Order.*	*Prizes.*
10 23 46	1 2 3—entitled to	$50,000
16 24 48	6 7 8 -	20,000
16 22 40	4 5 6 -	10,000
10 22 40	3 4 5 -	5,000
10 22 48	3 7 8 -	5 000
10 23 23	2 3 4 -	4,720
23 40 48	2 5 8 -	1000
16 22 24	2 6 7 -	1000
16 23 48	2 6 8 -	1000
23 24 48	2 7 8 -	1000
10 16 22	3 4 6 -	1000
10 22 48	3 4 8 -	1000
10 16 40	3 5 6 -	1000
10 24 40	3 5 7 -	1000
10 40 48	3 5 8 -	1000
10 16 24	3 6 7 -	1000
10 16 48	3 6 8 -	1000
22 24 40	4 5 7 -	1000
22 40 48	4 5 8 -	1000
16 22 24	4 6 7 -	1000
16 22 48	4 6 8 -	1000
22 24 48	4 7 8 -	1000
16 24 40	5 6 7 -	1000
16 40 48	5 6 8 -	1000
24 40 48	5 7 8 -	1000
22 23 46	1 2 4 -	500
23 40 46	1 2 5 -	500
16 23 46	1 2 6 -	500
23 24 46	1 2 7 -	500
23 46 48	1 2 8 -	500
10 22 46	1 3 4 -	500
10 40 46	1 3 5 -	500
10 16 48	1 3 6 -	500
10 24 46	1 3 7 -	500
10 46 48	1 3 8 -	500
22 40 46	1 4 5 -	500
16 40 46	1 5 6 -	500
24 40 46	1 5 7 -	500
16 24 46	1 6 7 -	500
40 46 48	1 5 8 -	500
16 46 48	1 6 8 -	500
24 46 48	1 7 8 -	500
10 23 40	2 3 5 -	500
10 16 23	2 3 6 -	500
10 23 24	2 3 7 -	500
10 23 48	2 3 8 -	500
10 23 40	2 4 5 -	500
16 22 23	2 4 6 -	500
22 23 24	2 4 7 -	500
22 23 48	2 4 8 -	500
16 23 40	2 5 6 -	500
23 24 40	2 5 7 -	500

The 52 tickets having on them the combination Nos. 10 and 22, being the 3d and 4th drawn Nos. are each entitled to - - $100

The 156 having on them the combination Nos. 22 and 40, or 22, and 16, or 22, and 24, being the 4th and 5th, the 4th and 6th and the 4th and 7th drawn Nos. are each entitled to - $50

All others, (being 1248 tickets) having on them any other two of the drawn Nos are each entitled to - - - - - $20

And the $10 prizes, are all such tickets as have any one of the drawn Nos. on them, being 10608, or 1326 for each drawn No.

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE,
Managers.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Seventeenth Class—New Series,

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10608	10		106,680
12,120 Prizes	$34,220		$273,760
22,000 Blanks			

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three drawn numbers on them; 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks.

A considerable proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

TICKETS $9 00,

Halves $4 50 | Quarters $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

May 20, 1825.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E. G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, May 20.—3.*

PERSONS to whom the Steam Boats

FRIENDSHIP & BOLIVAR

may be indebted, will please present their accounts for payment, to

Aaron Hart.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—3t.

E. MERRITT,

DENTIST,

RESPECTIVELY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B. Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs. Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange, at cash prices.

May 20—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER, living in Noblestown, Allegheny county, after much labor and perseverence, is now prepared to exhibit the model of a *Machine, by which the water passing from the main wheel of a mill can be returned to the dam or reservoir above*, and the power required for this purpose is but a mere trifle, compared with the power given, as it will not require more than a man's strength to return all the water into the forebay which may be necessary to propel a mill wheel. Machinery constructed according to this model, where as much water can be obtained as will supply the waste arising from evaporation, may be always propelled by the same head of water.

James M'Creary.

N. B All persons wishing to see the model which I have invented, may be fully satisfied with respect to its utility, by calling at my house, in Noblestown.

May 13—3t.

A correction of the above.

MR. M'CREARY is not the *Inventor* but the *Constructor* of the above machine. However, I am glad to have it in my power thus publicly to acknowledge how much I am indebted to the ingenuity of Mr. M'Creary for a construction which I confess in several particulars did not immediately strike my attention. The construction is by order of Mr. M'Creary, and the public will please not to misinterpret this affair, as no existing misunderstanding is at all between myself and that gentleman. We are both concerned in the results, and this self propelling water-machine will, it is hoped, be ready in a few days, for public inspection.

Thomas Campbell.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—3t.*

FOR HIRE.

A place is wanted for a colored boy, as a

WAITER.

HE is a trusty lad, and can be recommended as a good Coachman. Inquire at this office.

May 13, 1825.—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors: and the Court have appointed the *third Monday of June next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Downey,

Bayardstown, Laborer.

Allegheny county, May 20, 1825—3*

WATCH FOUND.

WAS Found, last week, in this city, a DOUBLE CASED SILVER WATCH, which the owner can have by calling at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and paying for this advertisement.

May 20, 1825.—te.

Recitations and Songs.

MR. R. SMITH will deliver Recitations, &c. on Monday evening, May 23, over Messrs. Elliott & Long's shop, corner of Ferry and Third streets, at early candle-light. For particulars see handbills.

May 20.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1825.

FLOUR continues to command six dollars per barrel at Philadelphia, and will not probably be sold for less before harvest. It had declined in price at Gibraltar, in consequence of a suspension of the order for its admission into Cadiz. This suspension is said to have been effected through the intrigues of the French, who, under pretence of supplying their army in Spain have commenced a system of smuggling and intrigue, to exclude all other nations from the market.

Internal Improvements. It will be observed that the city and county of Philadelphia have appointed their ablest men to represent them in the Harrisburgh Canal Convention. In this they have acted wisely, and imposed on the other counties a kind of necessity to follow their example. The subject to be deliberated on is of vast importance to the state at large, and ought not to be entrusted to an incompetent or partial representation.

The citizens of Crawford county have chosen J. B. Wallace, Esq. to represent them in the Canal Convention. A delegate is to be chosen in Butler to-morrow.

Ohio Canal—The Ohio Board of Canal Commissioners met at Wooster on the 5th inst. and decided on locating the line of the Canal on the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga route; of course the northern termination of the canal will be at Cleaveland. Water cement, and stone of an excellent quality, are found in different places along the canal route, and will afford great facilities in its construction. The commissioners expect to commence operations, at several points, during the present summer. That part of the line commencing at Portage summit, and extending northwardly towards the Lake, will be the first prepared for contract, and will probably be ready for letting as early as the 6th of June.

LA FAYETTE.

AT a meeting of the Marshals, appointed by the general committee of arrangements, to superintend the civic procession in honor of the "Nation's Guest," held at Ramsay's Hotel, on the evening of Tuesday, the 17th inst. CHARLES H. ISRAELL, Esq. was elected Chief Marshal.

The Chairman and Secretary were directed to invite the citizens generally to class themselves, and join the procession, at such time and place as may hereafter be designated.

The several Societies and Trades will fix upon their own time and place of meeting, and march, under the direction of officers chosen by themselves, to the place of general rendezvous, where the Marshals of the day will take the direction of the whole.

CHARLES H. ISRAELL, Ch'm.

JOHN M'KEE, Sec'y.

☞An adjourned meeting will be held at Ramsay's Hotel *This Evening*, at 7 o'clock, when the order of the civic procession will be determined, and the badges, scarfs, and batons delivered to the Marshals.

Friday, May 20, 1825.

LA FAYETTE.

AT an adjourned meeting of the YOUNG MEN of the city of Pittsburgh, held at Col. Ramsay's Hotel, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, JOHN W. ANDERSON, Chairman, and GEORGE JACKSON, Secretary, the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That those under the age of sixteen years cannot be permitted to join with the procession of Young Men, and that those above that age who attend, wear a blue badge, such as was adopted at the last meeting.

Resolved, That the marshals appointed by the Young Men, should it be necessary, have the privilege of increasing their number, provided they do not exceed seven.

Resolved, That John D. Baird, Alex. Semple, A. Appegate, W. B. Downe, and H. Childs, be added to the committee of arrangement.

Resolved, That Edward D. Gazzam, J. R. Lambdin, D. C. Stockton, Richd. B. Barker, and J. W. Anderson, be a committee on behalf of the Young Men of this city, to wait on Gen. La Fayette, and to express to him the joy and gratitude with which they had the arrival of their country's early and generous benefactor.

Resolved, That in appointing marshals the Young Men have no intention to interfere with the arrangements made by the city marshals, but they consider that each association has the right to appoint its own officers, and to march under their command, subject, however, to the orders of the city marshals.

JOHN W. ANDERSON, Chm.

GEO. JACKSON, Sec'y.

PUBLIC DINNER

In honor of General La Fayette

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity are informed, that agreeably to the arrangements made by the General Committee appointed to superintend the reception of General La Fayette, a public dinner will be given at Ramsay's Hotel, on the day succeeding that of his arrival in this city. A subscription paper is left at Ramsay's, where those who intend to participate in the entertainment, are requested to call and subscribe their names. Tickets of admission can be had on application to Mr. Ramsay or either of the Managers. The General is expected to arrive here, from Mr. Gallatin's, on the morning of the 24th or 25 inst.

James S. Stevenson, Wm. Robinson, Jr.
Wm. M'Candless, Anthony Bevin,
E. Pentland, John M'Donald,
MANAGERS.

May 18, 1825.

LA FAYETTE BALL.

The Ball in honor of General La Fayette will be given on the evening of his arrival in this city, at RAMSAY'S HOTEL. Tickets of admission can be had on application to either of the managers.

Henry Baldwin, Wm. Eichbaum, Jr.
Alex. Johnston, Jr. J. S. Riddle,
S. Pettigrew, T. B. Dallas,
W. D. Duncan, Thos. Clapland,
J. Ross, Jr. O. C. Fuger,
MANAGERS.

Cast Steel, of a very superior quality, and at a lower price than it has heretofore been sold at, is now manufactured in New-York. Thus we go on, step by step, up the 'ladder of independence;' and it almost daily happens that some new branch of business is started, or others extended, for the useful employment of the people. What thanks are due to Messrs. Clay, Baldwin, Tod, and others, for the perseverance and power with which they maintained the 'American system.' *Aliq.*

Anchors.—The navy commissioners are advertising that they will receive proposals for a large quantity of Anchors, to be made out of the best *American* Iron, and delivered at the different navy yards.—Two of them are to weigh 10,000 lbs. three, 8,900, two, 8,000, several 6,700, and 6,400, and the rest, from 5,800 to 300 pounds.

Three brothers, of the name of Thayer, have been sentenced to death, at Buffalo, N. Y. for the murder of a man called John Love; and from the circumstances of the case, as they came out on the trial, it is not at all probable that they will be pardoned. A like condemnation of three brothers, never, perhaps, before took place in the United States.

A Tree, called the 'Charter Oak,' is standing in the city of Hartford, Conn. It is supposed not to be less than four hundred years old—it is twenty-eight feet in circumference near the ground; and at the height of seven feet, it is seventeen feet in circumference. The height of the tree, as near as can be ascertained, is about seventy feet; some of its branches extend nearly forty feet. This tree would not be regarded as a very small one, even in—England. *Ibid.*

MAYOR'S COURT.

At the Session of the Mayor's Court, held last week, came up for trial the case of the commonwealth against E. Patchell, John M'Farland, Jonathan M'Curdy, George Cochran, John Murphy, and Robert M'Farland, charged with *riot*, in burning the effigy of Henry Clay, in February last. The case occupied the court for two days. The jury retired on Thursday evening, and remained out until Friday noon, when being sent for by the court, they declared their inability to agree upon a verdict, several of them complained of indisposition, and one actually fainted in the box. The jurors were therefore discharged, and the defendants' recognizance taken to appear at the next term. "We understand," says the Statesman, "that a large majority of the jury were for convicting the defendants." The Mercury says, "We understand that on retiring to their room, the jury at once agreed to acquit Murphy, Cochran, and Robert M'Farland; but as to the guilt of the other defendants there was much difference of opinion."

John Andoe, James Haffy, J. A. Armstrong, Charles Weidner, and John M'Farland, were tried for being engaged in the *riot* at the Circus in November last. The three first named were convicted.—Andoe and Haffy were sentenced to pay 20 dollars each, and costs of prosecution, Armstrong to pay 10 dollars and costs.

Jonathan M'Curdy was tried for assault and battery on James Mackey, a constable, while in the discharge of his duty in arresting an individual on a capias. M'Curdy was found guilty.

From the Mercury.

John Kane was convicted of a violent assault and battery on his wife. Kane appears to be a troublesome fellow, for he has been before the court frequently heretofore on similar charges. He was convicted, promised to behave better for the future, and received a very lenient sentence. Mr. Kingston appeared for the prisoner, and in the course of the trial contended, that the law would justify a man in flogging his wife, provided the chastisement was not unmerciful. His honor, the recorder, however, denied this to be law, and repeated the expression of Chief Justice Tilghman, "any man who would lay his finger on a woman, otherwise than in kindness, was worse than a coward."

Several singular modes of suicide have been lately noticed in the papers. The most singular we have heard of, is that of a man named Brown, in Massachusetts, who killed himself by forcing his own leg down his throat! It was a wooden leg.

CANAL CONVENTION.

Philadelphia town meeting.—At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held in pursuance of public notice, in the county court house, on Friday afternoon the 9th of May, 1825, the report of the committee of twenty-four, which had been presented by John Sergeant, Esq. at the previous meeting on the 3d inst. being under consideration a motion was made by Caleb Newbold, jr. Esq. to postpone the same for the purpose of introducing a substitute—Which motion was negatived and the original report adopted as follows:

REPORT.—The committee appointed by the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, at a meeting held on the 26th day of January last, to consider the propriety of memorialising the legislature to adopt measures for opening a communication between the eastern and western waters through the state of Pennsylvania, have agreed to make the following report in part:

Having been authorized and required by their appointment, among other things, to take such measures as may seem best calculated to obtain a general expression of the sense of Pennsylvania, on the subject of opening a communication through the state, between the eastern and western waters, the committee have felt it their duty to propose some plan for collecting and expressing that sense in the most authentic and impressive manner. Of the hearty concurrence of the government, they entertain no doubt. The act which has lately been passed, sufficiently indicates the disposition of the legislature. And indeed, it could not be otherwise, for such a disposition is only in accordance with the general wishes and expectation.

But as an undertaking of great magnitude, involving high responsibility, it is not unusual, and it is altogether fit and in the spirit of our institutions, that the hands of the government should be strengthened, and its exertions stimulated and encouraged by the assurance of public support, while at the same time the public mind may be enlightened, and more energetically directed by a free interchange of opinion and information among our fellow citizens.

The subject before us has a peculiar claim to this sort of consideration and aid. It concerns us all in our interest, and still more in our feelings for the prosperity and character of Pennsylvania, which is no less the duty than the pleasure of every good citizen to advance. It is a subject, too, upon which as we are all cordially agreed in desiring the result, we may be assured of the exercise of a fair and impartial judgment about the means to be employed for its achievement, undisturbed by any discordant or extraneous views.—And we might add, if it were not almost too obvious to remark, that it is a subject in relation to which there is much valuable knowledge, in different parts of the commonwealth, well worthy to be collected and eminently calculated to invigorate the proposed enterprise.

The committee have therefore come to the conclusion, that the best measure they can propose is to invite their fellow-citizens in every part of the state, to appoint delegates to assemble in convention at some suitable time and place, for the purpose of considering this important subject, of freely communicating their opinions and wishes, and suggesting such things as may seem to them expedient for promoting the common object.

With these views, the committee, without entering further into the details than is indispensably necessary for the initiatory arrangement, recommend for adoption the following plan:

1. That the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the other counties in the state, be requested to appoint, at such time and place, and in such a manner as may be most agreeable to them respectively, such a number of delegates as they may deem proper to meet in convention for the purpose above stated.

2. That the convention assemble at Harrisburgh, on the first Thursday of August next.

And to carry this plan into effect, the committee submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the plan above stated be adopted, by this meeting, and earnestly recommended to our fellow-citizens in the several counties of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That this meeting now proceed to appoint six delegates from the city of Philadelphia, and seven from the county of Philadelphia, to a convention to be held at Harrisburgh, on the first Thursday in August next, for the purpose, and with the objects herein before stated.

Resolved, That our fellow-citizens in the several counties of the state be requested to appoint delegates to the convention as soon as they conveniently can.

Whereupon the meeting proceeded to nominate delegates in conformity to the second resolution: and the nominations being closed, on motion it was resolved that the list of the nominations should be referred to a committee of seven, to be named by the chairman, to select from it the requisite number of delegates. The chairman accordingly named as members of the committee,—Cadwalader Evans, Wm. Duncan, Josiah Randall, George Vaux, Charles S. Coxe, Paul Beck jr. and Peter Hertzog—who having withdrawn returned after some time with the following list of delegates, whose nomination was severally confirmed by vote of the meeting viz:

For the City.	*For the County.*
John Sergeant,	Jacob Holgate,
William J. Duane,	Daniel Groves,
Charles J. Ingersoll,	Alex'r. M'Caraher,
Mathew Carey,	George W. Riter,
William Lehman,	Samuel Breck,
Manuel Eyre.	James Ronaldson,
	Samuel Humphreys,

On motion of Josiah Randall, esq.

Resolved, That the delegates from the city and county respectively be empowered to fill any vacancies which may occur in their several delegations.

[Resolutions were also offered, approving of the measures of the last legislature in relation to internal improvements, and of the choice of commissioners made by the governor—recommending the establishment of a board of public works—tendering the thanks of the meeting to the committee of twenty-four—and to the chairman and secretary—and directing the proceedings to be published.—*Harrisb. Chron.*]

Extract.—"The *first* steam boat that moved upon the waters of this country, hung out its banner in the port of Philadelphia; the *first* turnpike that disturbed the virgin soil of America, the great road from this city to Lancaster, was the work of Philadelphia; the *first* canal projected and begun in the Union, that of the Union Canal Company, for connecting the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna, was the result of the enterprise of Philadelphia."

Canal digging by Steam.—"There is building at the Woollen Manufactory in this city, a machine for excavating canals, to be propelled by steam, the invention of our ingenious townsman, Mr. Daniel French, engineer. It is calculated to do the work of five hundred men, the engine being a twenty horse power. Should it prove of the utility promised by a model now at the manufactory, it will immensely facilitate the operations at the Falls of the Ohio."

Cincinnati Crisis.

The following gentlemen are named as having recently been appointed Directors of the United States Branch Bank at Cincinnati, Ohio—Dr. Stevenson, of Pittsburgh, John Keating, Samuel Patterson, C. W. Gazzam, Charles Macalester, Jr. Wm. L. Jaudon, and M. P. Cassilly.

On Tuesday last, the bridge across the middle fork of Ten Mile Creek, near Amity, in this county, gave way in the centre, and fell from the abutments into the stream below. Mr. William Patterson, who lives near the place, was crossing the bridge at the moment with a team of four horses and a loaded wagon, all of which went headlong down together, a distance of about 14 feet or more. With the assistance of the neighbors, Mr. Patterson, his team and wagon were soon extricated, and what is very remarkable, were all saved, as our informant says, from the slightest injury. This bridge was about 60 feet between the abutments, was erected at the expense of the county a little more than five years ago, and cost about 400 dollars. *Washington Examiner.*

Hail Storm.—On Tuesday evening last, the inhabitants of this borough, and a strip of country East and West of this, were visited with a considerabe storm of wind, rain and hail. In Washington there were, perhaps, 1,500 lights of glass broke with the hail; in the neighborhood several mill dams were swept away, and many cornfields severely washed, carrying off the the seed, on hill sides. *Wash. Repor.*

American Mahogany.—A tree, the growth of which is spontaneous in Florida, is said to answer all the purposes of mahogany for cabinet work. It is equally beautiful, and receives as high a polish. This, if true, curtails a valuable and expensive article of importation, and may yet become one of export in our own commercial catalogue.

An article from St. Petersburgh, March 1st, speaks of Mr. Canning's mission, as being connected in the public estimation at least, with the affairs of the Greeks. An impenetrable veil however, is thrown over the negotiations pending. The emperor directs every thing himself, and confides nothing to any minister excepting Count Nesselrode, who is at the head of the foreign department. It is the general opinion in that capital that if Greece is to form in future a part of the European system as an independent power, the Emperor in concert with his Allies, will not consent to this independence of the Greeks, except on their recognizing a Prince given by the Allied Powers, and under a constitution framed by themselves: but then it is affirmed that the English Cabinet is of a different opinion.

A dessert spoonful of mustard, (as prepared in the easter for use,) mixed in a tumbler of warm water, acts as an immediate emetic, and is a sure antidote to the effects of poison taken into the stomach.

Married,

On Thursday, the 12th instant, by the Rev. R. Patterson, Mr. *John Kerr*, to Miss *Sarah Anne Taylor*, all of Allegheny county.

Died,

At Brownsville, Pa. on the 17th inst. Mrs. HANNAH IRISH, wife of Wm. B. Irish, Esq. lately of this city. Those only who knew her worth, can rightly estimate her loss.

Steam Boat News.

DEPARTED,

May 15. S. B. *Belvidere*, for Louisville.
16. S. B. *Courier*, do.

Was Taken Up,

ON the 6th inst. swimming the river opposite Pittsburgh, at Jones's Ferry,

A Chesnut Sorrel MARE, with a yoke on her neck. She is very old; about fifteen hands high; shod before; a natural trotter; has a white mark on her neck, supposed to be made by wearing a yoke. The owner may have her, by proving property and paying charges.

Nath. Plummer.

St. Clair township, May 20, 1825—3t.

SHERIFFALTY.

I offer myself a candidate for the office of

Sheriff of Allegheny county,

AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens.

William Caven.

Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

DRAWING

OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Sixteenth Class—New Series.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Sixteenth Class, New Series, do hereby certify, that the following numbers were this day drawn, viz:

46, 23, 10, 22, 40, 16, 24, 48,

And that the said Numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say No. 46 was the first that was drawn; No. 23 was the second; No. 10 was the third; No. 22, was the fourth, No. 40 was the fith; No. 16 was the sixth; No. 24 was the seventh, and No. 48 was the eighth and last.

Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia, this eleventh day of May, one Thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT,
JOHN READ.

Attest,—JOHN ROBERTS Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel, for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Sixteenth Class, New Series, with the order in which they were drawn:—And the Managers have the honor to announce to the public, the following as the result:

The tickets which drew the 36 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers,

Combination.	*Order.*	*Prizes.*
10 23 46	1 2 3—entitled to	$50,000
16 24 48	6 7 8 -	20,000
16 22 40	4 5 6 -	10,000
10 22 40	3 4 5 -	5,000
10 22 48	3 7 8 -	5 000
10 23 23	2 3 4 -	4,720
23 40 48	2 5 8 -	1000
16 22 24	2 6 7 -	1000
16 23 48	2 6 8 -	1000
23 24 48	2 7 8 -	1000
10 16 22	3 4 6 -	1000
10 22 48	3 4 8 -	1000
10 16 40	3 5 6 -	1000
10 24 40	3 5 7 -	1000
10 40 48	3 5 8 -	1000
10 16 24	3 6 7 -	1000
10 16 48	3 6 8 -	1000
22 24 40	4 5 7 -	1000
22 40 48	4 5 8 -	1000
16 22 24	4 6 7 -	1000
16 22 48	4 6 8 -	1000
22 24 48	4 7 8 -	1000
16 24 40	5 6 7 -	1000
16 40 48	5 6 8 -	1000
24 40 48	5 7 8 -	1000
22 23 46	1 2 4 -	500
23 40 46	1 2 5 -	500
16 23 46	1 2 6 -	500
23 24 46	1 2 7 -	500
23 46 48	1 2 8 -	500
10 22 46	1 3 4 -	500
10 40 46	1 3 5 -	500
10 16 48	1 3 6 -	500
10 24 46	1 3 7 -	500
10 46 48	1 3 8 -	500
22 40 46	1 4 5 -	500
16 40 46	1 5 6 -	500
24 40 46	1 5 7 -	500
16 24 46	1 6 7 -	500
40 46 48	1 5 8 -	500
16 46 48	1 6 8 -	500
24 46 48	1 7 8 -	500
10 23 40	2 3 5 -	500
10 16 23	2 3 6 -	500
10 23 24	2 3 7 -	500
10 23 48	2 3 8 -	500
10 23 40	2 4 5 -	500
16 22 23	2 4 6 -	500
22 23 24	2 4 7 -	500
22 23 48	2 4 8 -	500
16 23 40	2 5 6 -	500
23 24 40	2 5 7 -	500

The 52 tickets having on them the combination Nos 10 and 22, being the 3d and 4th drawn Nos. are each entitled to - - - $100

The 156 having on them the combination Nos. 22 and 40, or 22, and 16, or 22, and 24, being the 4th and 5th, the 4th and 6th and the 4th and 7th drawn Nos. are each entitled to - - $50

All others, (being 1248 tickets) having on them any other two of the drawn Nos are each entitled to - - - - - $20

And the $10 prizes, are all such tickets as have any one of the drawn Nos. on them, being 10608, or 1326 for each drawn No.

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE,
Managers.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Seventeenth Class—New Series,

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10608	10		106,080
12,120 Prizes	$34,220		$273,760
22,000 Blanks			

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three drawn numbers on them; 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks.

A considerable proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

TICKETS $9 00,

Halves $4 50 | Quarters $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

May 20, 1825.

AN APPRENTICE

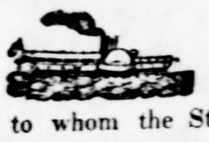
TO THE

Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E. G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, May 20.—3.*



PERSONS to whom the Steam Boats

FRIENDSHIP & BOLIVAR

may be indebted, will please present their accounts for payment, to

Aaron Hart.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—3t.

E. MERRITT,

DENTIST,

RESPECTIVELY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES, Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs. Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange, at cash prices.

May 20—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER, living in Noblestown, Allegheny county, after much labor and perseverance, is now prepared to exhibit the model of a *Machine, by which the water passing from the main wheel of a mill can be returned to the dam or reservoir above*, and the power required for this purpose is but a mere trifle, compared with the power given, as it will not require more than a man's strength to return all the water into the forebay which may be necessary to propel a mill wheel. Machinery constructed according to this model, where as much water can be obtained as will supply the waste arising from evaporation, may be always propelled by the same head of water.

James M'Creary.

N. B All persons wishing to see the model which I have invented, may be fully satisfied with respect to its utility, by calling at my house, in Noblestown.

May 13—3t.

A correction of the above.

MR. M'CREARY is not the *Inventor* but the *Constructor* of the above machine. However, I am glad to have it in my power thus publicly to acknowledge how much I am indebted to the ingenuity of Mr. M'Creary for a construction which I confess in several particulars did not immediately strike my attention. This explanation is by order of Mr. M'Creary, and the public will please not to misinterpret this affair, as no existing misunderstanding is at all between myself and that gentleman. We are both concerned in the results, and this self propelling water-machine will, it is hoped, be ready in a few days, for public inspection.

Thomas Campbell.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—3t.*

FOR HIRE.

A place is wanted for a colored boy, as a

WAITER.

HE is a trusty lad, and can be recommended as a good Coachman. Inquire at this office.

May 13, 1825.—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and the Court have appointed the *third Monday of June next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Downey,

Bayardstown, Laborer.

Allegheny county, May 20, 1825—3*

WATCH FOUND.

WAS Found, last week, in this city, a DOUBLE CASED SILVER WATCH, which the owner can have by calling at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and paying for this advertisement.

May 20, 1825.—te.

Recitations and Songs.

MR. R. SMITH will deliver Recitations, &c. on Monday evening, May 23, over Messrs. Elliott & Long's shop, corner of Ferry and Third streets, at early candle-light. For particulars see handbills.

May 20.

Poetry.

THE REIGN OF MAY.

I feel a newer life in every gale;
The winds, that fan the flowers,
And with their welcome breathings fill the sail,
Tell of serener hours,—
Of hours that glide unfelt away
Beneath the sky of May.

The Spirit of the gentle south-wind calls
From his blue throne of air,
And where his whispering voice in music falls,
Beauty is budding there;
The bright ones of the valley break
Their slumbers and awake.

The waving verdure rolls along the plain,
And the wide forest weaves,
To welcome back its playful mates again,
A canopy of leaves;
And from its darkening shadow floats
A gush of trembling notes.

Fairer and brighter spreads the reign of May;
The tresses of the woods,
With the light dallying of the west-wind play,
And the full-brimming floods,
As gladly to their goal they run,
Hail the returning sun.

U. S. Lit. Gaz. P.

A TRUER LOVE AT HOME.

FROM THE SPANISH.

My love, no more to England,
To England now shall roam,
For I have a better, sweeter love,
Yes! a truer love at home.

I want no fair-cheek'd damsel there,
To bind me in love again;
To seek a cold and distant fair,
Were time employed in vain.
So, then, in search of Cupid
I'll not to England roam,
For I have a better, sweeter love,
Yes! a truer love at home.

If I should visit England,
I'll hope to find them true;
For a love like mine deserves a wreath,
Green and immortal too.
But O they are proud, those English dames,
To all who thither roam;
And I have a better, sweeter love,
Yes! a truer love at home.

Miscellany.

The Marquis de la Fayette, when about to take his final leave of this country, in Nov. 1784, after having expended large sums of his private property in its defence learned, by an extraordinary concurrence of circumstances, unnecessary to be detailed here, the arrival of a young Irishman, with whom he had formerly been slightly acquainted in Paris, and who had been driven from his native country by a political persecution produced by an ardent, perhaps an imprudent zeal, in defence of that country. The Marquis sent for him, and having ascertained that the persecution he had undergone had left him bare of resources, he, without the least intimation of such intention in the interview sent him next morning 400 dollars in North America bank notes, in a letter, in which, from motives of delicacy, there was no mention made of the contents. When the Irishman went to the Marquis's lodgings to tender his gratitude, he found his benefactor had taken his departure for New Jersey, where Congress then sat. Is it an undue appreciation of merit to say, that there is probably no other single act of this most exalted and illustrious man's life, chequered as it has been with every species of virtue, which reflects more honor on his character?

Singular System of Duelling. On the borders of Austria and Turkey, where a private pique, or a private quarrel of a single individual, might occasion the massacre of a family or village, the desolation of a province, and perhaps the more extended horrors of a national war, whensoever a serious dispute arises between two subjects of the different empires, recourse is had to terminate it by what is called "the custom of the frontier." A spacious plain or field is selected, where, on an appointed day, judges of the respective nations repair, accompanied by all those whom curiosity or interest may assemble. The combatants are not restricted in the choice or number of their arms, or in their method of fighting, but each is at liberty to employ whatsoever he conceives is most advantageous to himself, and avail himself of every artifice to ensure his own safety, or destroy the life of his antagonist. One of the last times that this method of deciding a quarrel on the frontiers was resorted to, the circumstances were sufficiently curious, and the recital of them may serve to illustrate what is mentioned. The phlegmatic German, armed with the most desperate weapon in the world—a rifle mounted on a carbine stock, placed himself in the middle of the field, and conscious that he would destroy his enemy, if he could once get him within shot, began coolly to smoke his pipe. The Turk, on the contrary, with a pistol on each shoulder, two in his holsters, and two more in his breast, a sabre by his side, and a dagger in his belt, advanced like a moving magazine, and galloping round his adversary, kept incessantly firing at him. The German, conscious that little or no danger was to be apprehended from such a marksman, with such weapons, deliberately continued to smoke his pipe. The Turk at length perceiving a little explosion, as if his antagonist's pistol had missed fire, advanced like lightning to cut him down, and was almost immediately shot dead. The wily German had put some gunpowder in his pipe, the light of which his enemy had mistook, as the other had foreseen would be the case, for a flash in the pan; and no longer fearing the superior arms of his adversary, fell a victim to them both when seconded by artifice.

The blind restored to sight.—A young man in Louisiana had been blind about ten years, during which time he married and became the father of three children. Having heard of the skill of Dr. Lobatut of New-Orleans, as an occulist, he hastened to put himself under his care, leaving his wife and children at Baton Rouge. A fortnight had scarcely elapsed when his sight was completely restored, and he enabled to go and see his wife and children for the first time.

From the Morning Chronicle.

THE MIRROR.

After a day of the most intense application to business of a nature requiring the deepest thought, I retired with a mind harassed and worn out by the cares of the day. But sleep afforded me no rest, for the transition from wakefulness to slumber, was but a change from real troubles, to imaginary ones of a darker shade. Visions producing mental misery of the most tormenting character, haunted me from the time that sleep closed my eyes, till I was partially awakened by a noise which I imagined to be near me.

I raised my head, and by the light afforded by my lamp (which I had inadvertently left burning,) saw a bed, just opposite me at a distance of a few yards. Amazement seized me. I knew there was but one bed in my chamber and that I then occupied. What could have produced this wonderful change? "Surely," thought I "there is nothing good about it." Alarmed, I seized my sword which lay near me, sprang from my bed and made towards it, when to my inexpressible terror I beheld a man leap from the bed, and casting looks of fury and defiance at me, he snatched a sword andrushed towards me. Still more alarmed at this combination of mysteries, I recoiled a few paces towards the door, involuntarily impelled by terror to attempt to escape, but seeing my opponent appear terrified and inclined to fly, my courage revived, and once more I made towards him. I know not if the same sentiments animated him, but he also turned, and as I was ashamed again to fly, I determined to face him resolutely and give him battle.

We both raised our weapons at the same moment, and each aimed a furious blow at the other, when at the first stroke of my sword, horrible to tell! a tremendous crash ensued, and the bed and man both vanished from my sight!—astonished, stupified with terror, and in imagination dreadfully wounded, I fell senseless to the floor!

* * * * * * *

When my recollection was restored next morning, I was agreeably surprised to find I was not dead of my wounds (which must have been wonderfully healed after I fell) and was very disagreeably astonished to find my largest Venetian Looking Glass scattered in ten thousand fragments over the floor! which the night before, I had left hanging quietly against the wall, opposite my bed.

G——.

From late London Papers.

MR. MATTHEWS.

The following brief sketch of some of the parts of the entertainment of Mr. Matthews, may serve to give those of our readers who, from distance or otherwise, are precluded from seeing and hearing this delightful performer, some idea of the treat furnished. Still, however, the fragments which we give are merely words:—the intonation, the look, the rapid transition from one character to another—this, which constitutes so great a charm, is wanting. If it serve, however, to whet curiosity, to excite a strong desire to see Matthews, we shall be satisfied.

There is a very effective dialogue between Testy, a surly passenger, whose peace and slumbers are disturbed by the incurable vocal propensity of his fellow-traveller yclept Quiverton. Coachman: 'You're never behind time, sir.'—Quiverton, singing: 'Time has not thinned my flowing hair.' 'The coach is ready, sir.'—'Hark! the hour of night approaches: Hark! I hear the sound of coaches.'—'The coach is ready to go, sir.'—'Go where glory waits thee.'—Testy: 'I hope that there getaman is not coming for to go to be arter singing all night: I always enjoy a nap in travelling: singing may be very agreeable for the first mile.—Quiverton: 'I was within a mile of Edinburgh Town, in the rosy time of year.'—Testy: 'Rosy time! I think the vind blows very vintry.'—'Blow, blow, thou wintry wind.'—Testy: 'This is very unkind of you, sir.'—'Thou art not so unkind.'—Testy: 'I hate singing.'—'As man's ingratitude.'—Testy: 'Do put up the glasses!' 'A glass is good and a lass is good, and a pipe in very cold weather.'—Testy: 'I have spoken to you five times, sir.'—'Five times by the taper's light.' Testy: 'Zounds, sir, you'll never cease.' 'Cease, rude Boreas, blustering railer.'—'There's no listening to any thing that is said.' 'List ye landsmen all to me.'—Testy: 'I can get no sleep for you, sir.'—'O! sleep thee, my darling.'—'Cant you down with that voice?'—'Down, down, down derry down.' In short, no word that the tormented Mr. Testy can use to stop Mr. Quiverton's singing, does aught but occasion this vocalist a reminiscence of a song, which he pours forth with a sovereign contempt of harmony.

We have next the character of Mr. *Allbut*, who is always upon the brink of good fortune, and succeeds in every thing all but a trifle. He was always happy almost, but not quite—he was very near making his fortune, only he could not make his title good to an estate—very nearly elected member for Rottenborough; he gained the election all but one vote—his horse Standfast was the best race-horse in England, only he shied; he was very near gaining the Derby last year, all but half a neck—was very near marrying the great heiress, Miss Moneypenny, only she was previously engaged—was very near getting a prize of £20,000; was only short by one number. To all this, his friend, a man of few words, is accustomed to listen with profound attention, and to make no reply, but an emphatic '*Indeed!*" or '*You dont say so!*' Thus, Old Allbut says 'I was very near finding out the perpetual motion.' 'Indeed!' 'I constructed a clock.' 'You dont say so!' 'A clock that was to have gone for nine years.' 'Indeed!' 'Only it stopped at the end of the first year.' 'You dont say so?' 'I had nearly as good a voice as Mr. Braham.' 'Indeed!' 'Only it broke in my youth.'—'You dont say so!' 'I found 200 sovereigns in the street this morning, in a purse.' 'Indeed!' 'Only another man, two yards before me, picked them up.' 'You dont say so!' 'Yesterday morning, I very nearly lost £5000, by the news from South-America.' 'Indeed!' 'But it turned out not to be true.' 'You dont say so!' 'I was within an ace of making my fortune last week, by a capital scheme.' 'Indeed!' 'But it did not succeed.' 'You dont say so!' The public will imagine the humor which would be given to such a dialogue, by Mr. Matthews' changes of voice and countenance.

HISTORICAL.

TICONDEROGA.

The following is Col. Ethan Allen's account of the capture of Ticonderoga, on the 10th May 1775:

The first systematical and bloody attempt at Lexington, to enslave America, thoroughly electrified my mind, and fully determined me to take a part with my country. And while I was wishing for an opportunity to signalize myself in its behalf, directions were privately sent to me from the then colony now State of Connecticut, to raise the Green Mountain Boys, and, if possible, to surprise and take the fortress of Ticonderoga. This enterprise I cheerfully undertook; and after guarding all the several passages that led thither, to cut off all intelligence between the garrison and the country, made a forced march from Bennington, and arrived at the lake at Ticonderoga, 1775, with 230 valiant Green Mountain Boys; and it was with the utmost difficulty that I procured boats to cross the lake. However, I had landed 83 men near the garrison, and sent the boats back for the rear guard, commanded by Col. Seth Warner; but the day began to dawn, and I found myself necessitated to attack the fort before the rear could pass the lake; and as it was viewed hazardous, I harangued the officers and soldiers in the following manner:

"Friends and fellow soldiers: you have for a number of years past been the scourge and terror to arbitrary power. Your valor has been famed abroad, and acknowledged, as appears by the orders to me from the General Assembly of Connecticut, to surprise and take the garrison now before us. I now propose to advance before you, and, in person, conduct you through the wicket gate; for we must this morning either quit our pretensions to valor, or possess ourselves of this fortress, in a few minutes; and, inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt, in which none but the bravest men dare undertake, I do not urge it on any, contrary to his will. You that will undertake, voluntarily poise your firelocks."

The men being at this time drawn up in three ranks, each poised his firelock. I ordered them to face to the right; and at the head of the centre file, marched them immediately to the wicket gate aforesaid, where I found a sentry posted, who instantly snapped his fuzee at me. I ran immediately towards him, and he retreated through the covered way into the parade with the garrison, gave a halloo, and ran under a bomb proof. My party followed me into the fort; I formed on the parade in such a manner as to face the barracks; which faced each other. The garrison being asleep, except the sentries, we gave three huzzas, which greatly surprised them. One of the sentries made a pass at one of my officers with a charged bayonet, and slightly wounded him. My first thought was to kill him with my sword, but in an instant I altered the design and fury of the blow to a slight cut on the side of the head; upon which he dropped his gun, asked quarters which I readily granted him; and demanding where the commanding officer slept, he shewed me a pair of stairs in front of the garrison, which led up to the second story in said barracks, to which I immediately repaired, and ordered the commander Captain Delaplace, to come forth instantly, or I would sacrifice the whole garrison. At which the Captain came immediately to the door, with his breeches in his hand, when I ordered him to deliver up the fort instantly. He asked me by what authority I demanded it. I answered him—"In the name of the great Jehovah—and Continental Congress." The authority of Congress being very little known at that time, he began to speak again; but I interrupted him and with a drawn sword near his head, demanded an immediate surrender of the garrison; with which he then complied, and ordered his men to be forthwith paraded without arms, as he had given up the garrison. In the meantime, some of my officers had given orders, and in consequence thereof, sundry of the barrack doors were beaten down, and about one third of the garrison imprisoned, which consisted of said commander, a lieutenant Felham, a conductor of artillery, a gunner, two sergeants, and forty-four rank and file, about one hundred pieces of cannon, one thirteen inch mortar, and a number of swivels. This enterprise was carried into execution in the gray of the morning of the 10th of May, 1775. The sun seemed to rise that morning with a superior lustre: and Ticonderoga and its dependencies smiled upon its conquerors who tossed about the flowing bowl, and drank success to Congress, and liberty, and freedom to America.

THE NATION'S GUEST.

WM. SAVORY

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has engraved an elegant

Masonic & Military Badge,

CONTAINING A CORRECT

LIKENESS OF LA FAYETTE,

To be worn in procession, and can be had at the stores of Boggs & Wrenshall, Eichbaum & Johnston, and Harris & Stockton.

May 6, 1825.—3t.

WANTED,

1000 Hides of large, unshaved

UPPER LEATHER,

IN the rough, for which the subscriber will pay a liberal price if delivered to him in Baltimore.

James P. Bayless,

May 13, 1825—3t dcf.

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825.—tf.

WANTED,

Seven or Eight Journeymen

TAILORS.

☞None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 6th instant, an indented girl, named SUSAN RITCHIE, aged about 9 years, fair complexion, dark hair. Had on a cotton plaid frock. All persons are forbid harboring her. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person returning her to me.

William Robinson,

May 13—3t.

EICHBAUM & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824. By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent

WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphi prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

PROPOSALS,

IN writing will be received by the subscribers until the first day of June next, for keeping that part of the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike Road in repair lying in Allegheny county, for three years. Proposals, to be offered for not less than one mile nor more than five miles. Contractors to find materials for keeping the road in repair with the privileges for procuring the same that the company now has, to give approved security for their agreements and subject to the superintendance of the company.

Robert Stewart,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Thos. Chalfant.

May 6, 1825—4t.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit, to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending*, $130 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825—1y.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz —

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do.	border,	25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars.

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent, and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses, and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices. Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavernkeepers*, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞*Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

****Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil*, of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. AGENT.

Poetry.

THE REIGN OF MAY.

I feel a newer life in every gale;
The winds, that fan the flowers,
And with their welcome breathings fill the sail,
Tell of serener hours,—
Of hours that glide unfelt away
Beneath the sky of May.

The Spirit of the gentle south-wind calls
From his blue throne of air,
And where his whispering voice in music falls,
Beauty is budding there;
The bright ones of the valley break
Their slumbers and awake.

The waving verdure rolls along the plain,
And the wide forest weaves,
To welcome back its playful mates again,
A canopy of leaves;
And from its darkening shadow floats
A gush of trembling notes.

Fairer and brighter spreads the reign of May;
The tresses of the woods,
With the light dallying of the west-wind play,
And the full-brimming floods,
As gladly to their goal they run,
Hail the returning sun.

U. S. Lit. Gaz. P.

A TRUER LOVE AT HOME.

FROM THE SPANISH.

My love, no more to England,
To England now shall roam,
For I have a better, sweeter love,
Yes! a truer love at home.

I want no fair-cheek'd damsel there,
To bind me in love again;
To seek a cold and distant fair,
Were time employed in vain.
So, then, in search of Cupid
I'll not to England roam,
For I have a better, sweeter love,
Yes! a truer love at home.

If I should visit England,
I'll hope to find them true;
For a love like mine deserves a wreath,
Green and immortal too.
But O they are proud, those English dames,
To all who thither roam;
And I have a better, sweeter love,
Yes! a truer love at home.

Miscellany.

The Marquis de la Fayette, when about to take his final leave of this country, in Nov. 1784, after having expended large sums of his private property in its defence learned, by an extraordinary concurrence of circumstances, unnecessary to be detailed here, the arrival of a young Irishman, with whom he had formerly been slightly acquainted in Paris, and who had been driven from his native country by a political persecution produced by an ardent, perhaps an imprudent zeal, in defence of that country. The Marquis sent for him, and having ascertained that the persecution he had undergone had left him bare of resources, he, without the least intimation of such intention in the interview sent him next morning 400 dollars in North America bank notes, in a letter, in which, from motives of delicacy, there was no mention made of the contents. When the Irishman went to the Marquis's lodgings to tender his gratitude, he found his benefactor had taken his departure for New Jersey, where Congress then sat. Is it an unjust appreciation of merit to say, that there is probably no other single act of this most exalted and illustrious man's life chequered as it has been with every species of virtue, which reflects more honor on his character?

Singular System of Duelling. On the borders of Austria and Turkey, where a private pique, or a private quarrel of a single individual, might occasion the massacre of a family or village, the desolation of a province, and perhaps the more extended horrors of a national war, whensoever a serious dispute arises between two subjects of the different empires, recourse is had to terminate it by what is called "the custom of the frontier." A spacious plain or field is selected, where, on an appointed day, judges of the respective nations repair, accompanied by all those whom curiosity or interest may assemble. The combatants are not restricted in the choice or number of their arms, or in their method of fighting, but each is at liberty to employ whatsoever he conceives is most advantageous to himself, and avail himself of every artifice to ensure his own safety, or destroy the life of his antagonist. One of the last times that this method of deciding a quarrel on the frontiers was resorted to, the circumstances were sufficiently curious, and the recital of them may serve to illustrate what is mentioned. The phlegmatic German, armed with the most desperate weapon in the world—a rifle mounted on a carbine stock, placed himself in the middle of the field, and conscious that he would destroy his enemy, if he could once get him within shot, began coolly to smoke his pipe. The Turk, on the contrary, with a pistol on each shoulder, two in his holsters, and two more in his breast, a sabre by his side, and a dagger in his belt, advanced like a moving magazine, and galloping round his adversary, kept incessantly firing at him. The German, conscious that little or no danger was to be apprehended from such a marksman, with such weapons, deliberately continued to smoke his pipe. The Turk at length perceiving a little explosion, as if his antagonist's pistol had missed fire, advanced like lightning to cut him down, and was almost immediately shot dead. The wily German had put some gunpowder in his pipe, the light of which his enemy had mistook, as the other had foreseen would be the case, for a flash in the pan: and no longer fearing the superior arms of his adversary, fell a victim to them both when seconded by artifice.

The blind restored to sight.—A young man in Louisiana had been blind about ten years, during which time he married and became the father of three children. Having heard of the skill of Dr. Lobatut of New-Orleans, as an occulist, he hastened to put himself under his care, leaving his wife and children at Baton Rouge. A fortnight had scarcely elapsed when his sight was completely restored, and he enabled to go and see his wife and children for the first time.

From the Morning Chronicle.

THE MIRROR.

After a day of the most intense application to business of a nature requiring the deepest thought, I retired with a mind harassed and worn out by the cares of the day. But sleep afforded me no rest, for the transition from wakefulness to slumber, was but a change from real troubles, to imaginary ones of a darker shade. Visions producing mental misery of the most tormenting character, haunted me from the time that sleep closed my eyes, till I was partially awakened by a noise which I imagined to be near me.

I raised my head, and by the light afforded by my lamp (which I had inadvertently left burning,) saw a bed, just opposite me at a distance of a few yards. Amazement seized me. I knew there was but one bed in my chamber and that I then occupied. What could have produced this wonderful change? "Surely," thought I "there is nothing good about it." Alarmed, I seized my sword which lay near me, sprang from my bed and made towards it, when to my inexpressible terror I beheld a man leap from the bed, and casting looks of fury and defiance at me, he snatched a sword andrushed towards me. Still more alarmed at this combination of mysteries, I recoiled a few paces towards the door, involuntarily impelled by terror to attempt to escape, but seeing my opponent appear terrified and inclined to fly, my courage revived, and once more I made towards him. I know not if the same sentiments animated him, but he also turned, and as I was ashamed again to fly, I determined to face him resolutely and give him battle.

We both raised our weapons at the same moment, and each aimed a furious blow at the other, when at the first stroke of my sword, horrible to tell! a tremendous crash ensued, and the bed and man both vanished from my sight!—astonished, stupified with terror, and in imagination dreadfully wounded, I fell senseless to the floor!

* * * * * * *

When my recollection was restored next morning, I was agreeably surprised to find I was not dead of my wounds (which must have been wonderfully healed after I fell) and was very disagreeably astonished to find my largest Venetian Looking Glass scattered in ten thousand fragments over the floor! which the night before, I had left hanging quietly against the wall, opposite my bed. G——.

From late London Papers.

MR. MATTHEWS.

The following brief sketch of some of the parts of the entertainment of Mr. Matthews, may serve to give those of our readers who, from distance or otherwise, are precluded from seeing and hearing this delightful performer, some idea of the treat furnished. Still, however, the fragments which we give are merely words:—the intonation, the look, the rapid transition from one character to another—this, which constitutes so great a charm, is wanting. It at serve, however, to whet curiosity, to excite a strong desire to see Matthews, we shall be satisfied.

There is a very effective dialogue between Testy, a surly passenger, whose peace and slumbers are disturbed by the incurable vocal propensity of his fellow-traveller, yclept Quiverton. Coachman: 'You're never behind time, sir'—Quiverton, singing: 'Time has not thinned my flowing hair.' 'The coach is ready, sir.'—'Hark! the hour of night approaches: Hark! I hear the sound of coaches.'—'The coach is ready to go, sir.'—'Go where glory waits thee.'—Testy: 'I hope that there gentman is not coming for to go to be arter singing all night: I always enjoy a nap in travelling: singing may be very agreeable for the first mile.—Quiverton: 'I was within a mile of Edinburgh Town, in the rosy time of year.'—Testy: 'Rosy time! I think the wind blows very wintry.'—'Blow, blow, thou wintry wind.'—Testy: 'This is very unkind of you, sir.'—'Thou art not so unkind.'—Testy: 'I hate singing.'—'As man's ingratitude.'—Testy: 'Do put up the glasses.' 'A glass is good and a lass is good, and a pipe in very cold weather.'—Testy: 'I have spoken to you five times, sir.'—'Five times by the taper's light.' Testy: 'Zounds, sir, you'll never cease.' 'Cease, rude Boreas, blust'ring rai'er.'—'There's no listening to any thing that is said.' 'List ye landsmen all to me.'—Testy: 'I can get no sleep for you, sir.'—'O'sleep thee, my darling.'—'Cant you down with that voice?'—'Down, down, down derry down.' In short, no word that the tormented Mr. Testy can use to stop Mr. Quiverton's singing, does aught but occasion this vocalist a reminiscence of a song, which he pours forth with a sovereign contempt of harmony.

We have next the character of Mr. *Allbut*, who is always upon the brink of good fortune, and succeeds in every thing all but a trifle. He was always happy almost, but not quite—he was very near making his fortune, only he could not make his title good to an estate—very nearly elected member for Rottenborough; he gained the election all but one vote—his horse Standfast was the best race-horse in England, only he shied; he was very near gaining the Derby last year, all but half a neck—was very near marrying the great heiress, Miss Moneypenny, only she was previously engaged—was very near getting a prize of £20,000; was only short by one number. To all this, his friend, a man of few words, is accustomed to listen with profound attention, and to make no reply, but an emphatic '*Indeed!*" or '*You dont say so!*' Thus, Old Allbut says: 'I was very near finding out the perpetual motion.' 'Indeed!' 'I constructed a clock.' 'You dont say so!' 'A clock that was to have gone for nine years.' 'Indeed!' 'Only it stopped at the end of the first year.' 'You dont say so?' 'I had nearly as good a voice as Mr. Braham.' 'Indeed!' 'Only it broke in my youth.'—'You dont say so!' 'I found 200 sovereigns in the street this morning, in a purse.' 'Indeed!' 'Only another man, two yards before me, picked them up.' 'You dont say so?' 'Yesterday morning, I very nearly lost £5000, by the news from South-America.' 'Indeed!' 'But it turned out not to be true.' 'You dont say so!' 'I was within an ace of making my fortune last week, by a capital scheme.' 'Indeed!' 'But it did not succeed.' 'You dont say so!' The public will imagine the humor which would be given to such a dialogue, by Mr. Matthews' changes of voice and countenance.

HISTORICAL.

TICONDEROGA.

The following is Col. Ethan Allen's account of the capture of Ticonderoga, on the 10th May 1775:

The first systematical and bloody attempt at Lexington, to enslave America, thoroughly electrified my mind, and fully determined me to take a part with my country. And while I was wishing for an opportunity to signalize myself in its behalf, directions were privately sent to me from the then colony now State of Connecticut, to raise the Green Mountain Boys, and, if possible, to surprise and take the fortress of Ticonderoga. This enterprise I cheerfully undertook; and after guarding all the several passages that led thither, to cut off all intelligence between the garrison and the country, made a forced march from Bennington, and arrived at the lake at Ticonderoga, 1775, with 230 valient Green Mountain Boys; and it was with the utmost difficulty that I procured boats to cross the lake. However, I had landed 83 men near the garrison, and sent the boats back for the rear guard, commanded by Col. Seth Tarner; but the day began to dawn, and I found myself necessitated to attack the fort before the rear could pass the lake; and as it was viewed hazardous, I harangued the officers and soldiers in the following manner:

"Friends and fellow soldiers: you have for a number of years past been the scourge and terror to arbitrary power. Your valor has been famed abroad, and acknowledged, as appears by the orders to me from the General Assembly of Connecticut, to surprise and take the garrison now before us. I now propose to advance before you, and, in person, conduct you through the wicket gate; for we must this morning either quit our pretensions to valor, or possess ourselves of this fortress, in a few minutes; and, inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt, in which none but the bravest men dare undertake. I do not urge it on any, contrary to his will. You that will undertake, voluntarily poise your firelocks."

The men being at this time drawn up in three ranks, each poised his firelock. I ordered them to face to the right; and at the head of the centre file, marched them immediately to the wicket gate aforesaid, where I found a sentry posted, who instantly snapped his fuzee at me. I ran immediately towards him, and he retreated through the covered way into the parade with the garrison, gave a halloo, and ran under a bomb proof. My party followed me into the fort; I formed on the parade in such a manner as to face the barracks; which faced each other. The garrison being asleep, except the sentries, we gave three huzzas, which greatly surprised them. One of the sentries made a pass at one of my officers with a charged bayonet, and slightly wounded him. My first though' was to kill him with my sword, but in an instant I altered the design and fury of the blow to a slight cut on the side of the head; upon which he dropped his gun, asked quarters which I readily granted him; and demanding where the commanding officer slept, he shewed me a pair of stairs in front of the garrison, which led up to the second story in said barracks, to which I immediately repaired, and ordered the commander Captain Delaplace, to come forth instantly, or I would sacrifice the whole garrison. At which the Captain came immediately to the door, with his breeches in his hand, when I ordered him to deliver up the fort instantly. He asked me by what authority I demanded it. I answered him—"In the name of the great Jehovah—and Continental Congress." The authority of Congress being very little known at that time, he began to speak again; but I interrupted him and with a drawn sword near his head, demanded an immediate surrender of the garrison; with which he then complied, and ordered his men to be forthwith paraded without arms, as he had given up the garrison. In the meantime, some of my officers had given orders, and in consequence thereof, sundry of the barrack doors were beaten down, and about one third of the garrison imprisoned, which consisted of said commander, a lieutenant Feltham, a conductor of artillery, a gunner, two sergeants, and forty-four rank and file, about one hundred pieces of cannon, one thirteen inch mortar, and a number of swivels. This enterprise was carried into execution in the gray of the morning of the 10th of May, 1775. The sun seemed to rise that morning with a superior lustre: and Ticonderoga and its dependencies smiled upon its conquerors who tossed about the flowing bowl, and drank success to Congress, and liberty, and freedom to America.

THE NATION'S GUEST.

WM. SAVORY

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has engraved an elegant

Masonic & Military Badge,

CONTAINING A CORRECT

LIKENESS OF LA FAYETTE,

To be worn in procession on, and can be had at the stores of Boggs & Wrenshall, Eichbaum & Johnston, and Harris & Stockton.

May 6, 1825.—3t.

WANTED,

1000 Hides of large, unshaved

UPPER LEATHER,

IN the rough, for which the subscriber will pay a liberal price if delivered to him in Baltimore.

James P. Bayless,

May 13, 1825—3t def.

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825.—tf.

WANTED,

Seven or Eight Journeymen

TAILORS.

☞None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 6th instant, an indented girl, named SUSAN RITCHIE, aged about 9 years, fair complexion, dark hair. Had on a cotton plaid frock. All persons are forbid harboring her. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person returning her to me.

William Robinson,

May 13—3t.

EKIN & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

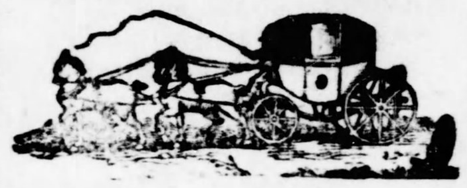
A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

MAIL COACHES.



New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh, to three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824. By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent

WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
} Frotter's Rifle Powder, Kentucky man. Tobacco, Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

PROPOSALS,

IN writing will be received by the subscribers until the first day of June next, for keeping that part of the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike Road in repair lying in Allegheny county, for three years. Proposals, to be offered for not less than one mile nor more than five miles. Contractors to find materials for keeping the road in repair with the privileges for procuring the same that the company now has, to give approved security for their agreements and subject to the superintendance of the company.

Robert Stewart,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Thos. Chalfant.

May 6, 1825—4t.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuits, to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending*, $130 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825—1y.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz —

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent, and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses, and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Nophtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavernkeepers*, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

*** *Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil*, of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*